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LI HUNG CHANG.

How the Great Viceroy of China Looks, Acts and Talks.

An Audience at His Yamen, and an Interview With Him Upon American Matters—His Daughter's Wonderful Marriage

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TIENTSIN, China, Dec 15, 1888 —[Special Correspondence]—I have just had a most interesting interview with Li Hung Chang the great viceroy of China. Li Hung Chang is by all odds the greatest man in the Chinese empire. He was called by General Grant the Bismarck of China, and in statesmanship he ranks with the greatest minds of the European nations. He is practically the premier of the imperial government is the chief secretary of foreign affairs and during the past few years has been the medium of communication between foreign nations and the Celestials. It was he who was commander in chief of the imperial forces during the great Taiping rebellion (which cost China 20,000,000 lives and which resulted in the overthrow of the rebels It was he who settled the difficulties with Russia in 1881, and it is he who is called in to advise the emperor when any crisis takes place in the affairs of the nation Li Hung Chang carried on all the negotiations with Mitkiewicz and granted the charter to the Wharton Barker syndicate, which fell through by Mitkiewicz' indiscretion and bad character It was he who introduced the telegraph into China about seven years ago and it is he who is now doing all in his power to have China adopt railroads and develop its material resources Li Hung Chang is the viceroy of Chili, the northern province of China, which includes Peking and Tienstin and which has a population of 35 000,000 or nearly as many as Great Britain Over these people the viceroy has more power than has the queen of England over her subjects He is also superintendent of the northern trade of China and it is said that the money he receives yearly amounts to over $3,000,000

In China office comes, in the first place upon scholarship, and Li Hung Chang is one of the most noted scholars of China. He has passed three public examinations, which means having been three times one of 200 of the successful out of 15,000 competitors and at the last one he received the highest degree He is a fellow of the Hanlin college the most learned body of China, and he is such an important man in the Chinese government that when he wished to retire from office about six years ago to mourn on the account of the death of his mother, the empress refused to give him more than 100 days for grief. She then recalled him to his post on the ground that he was a necessity to China He now lives here at Tiensin and his residence makes this point almost as important in the eyes of the nation as Pekin itself.

Tientsin is a city of nearly one million people. The foreign settlement where the leading French and English merchants do their business, and where the consuls have their residences, is three miles from the native city It is here that the ships land, and here that the foreign hotels are located. Between the two cities is a series of Chinese villages so closely joined as to form a third city, and it was through the narrow streets of these that I was carried by four chair bearers in uniform, on my way to my appointment with the viceroy No one walks if he be a foreigner through the streets of China. They are too narrow and the crowd is too dense and too dirty In paying ceremonial visits one must go in state, and I had one of the Chinese officials of our consulate at Tientsin riding in front of my chair on a white Mongolian pony He had a big round black cap upon his head with its brim turned upwards and a gorgeous red tassel covering its crown His powerful body was covered with a rich blue silk gown down the back of which hung his long, thick black queue His legs were clad in pantaloons of wadded silk and great fat boots with white soles an inch thick covered his feet and ankles as he rode. My chair was a fine sedan covered with a rich navy blue cloth, and lined with silk of a delicate blue. It was swung between poles about twenty five feet long and the four men who carried it walked in couples, two in front and two behind between the shafts and supported it by great bars of teak wood, which, resting on the shoulders of the men, were fastened to the shafts and thus enabled the men to move in single file It took us half an hour to make the journey between the two cities We were often stopped by long lines of wheelbarrows loaded with merchandise and pushed and pulled by coolies The weather was bitterly cold and I shivered in a heavy overcoat and under a thick rug which was wrapped around my knees. Still many of the coolies were bare to the waist, and I passed a beggar who, as naked as Adam in the garden of Eden was crying and shivering under a piece of coffee sacking which he had thrown about his bare skin We crossed a stream passing thousands of jinrikshas and going all the while through the most crowded of narrow streets, and at last came to a high wall, on the outside of which about two score of ponies were standing tied.

This wall surrounded the yamen, or the gubernatorial residence of the great viceroy We passed through a great gate and came into a court which was full of the servants and lackeys of mandarins We stopped for a moment before a pair of large double doors upon which were painted two hideous figures which I was told were the gods of war A moment later we were conducted past these into another court where was another retinue of lackeys all in pigtails and all gorgeous uniforms. Here my chair was set down for a moment and the Chinese official from the legation took my card a strip of red paper about eight inches long and three inches wide upon which were painted in black the few Chinese characters, which indicated the translation of my name. A moment later I was conducted into an ante room, where the secretary of the viceroy Mr Loh Feng Luh who had arranged the interview for me received me. The crowd in the ante room and that in which I was received made me think of the White House at the beginning of a new administration There were hundreds of yellow faced, almond eyed men, who looked as though they might be office seekers in the ante room, and the few who sat in the reception room were evidently dignitaries of high degree. They wore long black silk gowns lined with sable and other fine furs and their hats were decorated with the buttons of high rank One had a great peacock feather in his cap like that worn by the Chinese minister at Washington, and another was a mandarin of the red button. The room itself was a shackley looking affair about twenty feet square, and its walls were covered with a cheap paper pasted over bare boards. A wide divan covered with red cloth which in China means prosperity, ran around it and upon this were placed little tables about two feet square and about six inches high The mandarins seated themselves one on each side of these tables, and thus we sat in couples about the room. The servants brought in tea, and we sipped the choicest of the Chinese liquid while we waited The mandarins smoked pipes and each had his servant beside him to fill his pipe for him when it became empty, and to light it when it went out. Now and then a new arrival would be ushered in, and then all would arise, bow two or three times, shake their own hands which is the mode of salutation in China and smile all over their fat yellow faces.

Mr. Loh Feng Luh, the viceroy's secretary, and also one of the great men of Tientsin speaks English perfectly, and I find him a man of broad reading and much information He discussed with me during the waiting some phases of the Spencerian philosophy told me how far he believed in the theories of Huxley and Darwin, and, speaking of the latter said he liked to believe in the survival of the fittest, but not in the origin of species He seemed pleased when I told him I had read Confucius and he had decided opinions upon Emerson and Carlyle He was for a long time connected with the Chinese legation at London and has also been stationed at Berlin It was he who accompanied me into the presence of the viceroy and who acted as the interpreter of the conversation We went through I don t know how many rooms and narrow passages There are, I am told many more than 100 rooms in the yamen and a liveried official preceded us holding our red cards high above his head as he did so The house seemed old, and not very well furnished and the room into which we were at last led was carpeted with a dingy Brussels carpet which looked as though it might have come from a Washington boarding house It was the reception room reserved for foreigners It had foreign chairs and lounges and at one end there was a raised platform lighted with a window at the back and furnished with a divan which was also covered with red silk It had a table also covered with red silk and I suppose that here it is that the viceroy sits when he receives Chinamen There was no fire in the room and the cold made it seem almost barn like The viceroy himself who seemed to fill the whole of it with his august presence was not warmer than his surroundings, and his tall frame clad in a long gown with a short seal skin cloak in the long sleeves of which his hands were clasped together as he saluted me in stately style upon my presentation, was rather productive of chilliness A cold shiver ran down my back as he motioned me to one seat and took another about fifteen feet distant on the other side of the room The secretary sat between us and we conversed through him our words almost freezing as they ricochetted through Mr Loh from one to the other

It does not take more than two sentences to show the person who talks with Li Hung Chang that he is in the presence of no ordinary man His words come out quick and sharp He asks the most direct of questions in tones which show that he expects an answer and while he demands all kinds of information from you he gives you just about what he pleases in return His figure is a most impressive one well formed he stands six feet two in his stockings, and his long silk gown makes him look like a giant while his hat which he wears at all times adds to his stature. His shoulders are broad but slightly stooping. Still in his sixty seventh year his step is springy, and his only signs of age are in the gray of his hair and whiskers His yellow complexion shows few wrinkles, and his twinkling almond-eyes look out through black spectacles He shaves his head like all Chinamen, and his long queue is as white as the driven snow His sparse moustache and his thin whiskers are also gray but his face is thin and he has nothing of the round fat appearance of the Chinamen of America Still he is a pure Chinaman with no Tartar blood in his veins and he comes from one of the old aristocratic families of the country

His first words to me were about General Harrison He wanted to know if I knew him and I told him I did He then asked as to his profession and as to how he stood in it. He was especially solicitous as to President Harrison's views on the Chinese question, and he requested me to tell the American people through my pen that he did not at all approve of the exclusion of the Chinese from the United States Said he

"The passage of the exclusion act is entirely contrary to the spirit of the treaty relations between the two countries It is an outrage and I hope it will be repealed and I wish you to tell the American people for me that if it is not repealed I propose to advise our government to exclude the Americans from China and I think it will be no more than right if we do so You may amplify this as much as you please and I trust that you will put it in so strong a light that the American people will do justice to our nation"

These were the words of the secretary of foreign affairs of the Chinese empire I write them here not more than one-half hour after they were uttered. I do not think it necessary to amplify them and it seems to me they are strong enough in the words of the viceroy himself

The conversation next turned to railways, and the viceroy asked me if I knew Mr Wharton Barker and as to what was his profession I told him that I was not personally acquainted with him, but that I knew him to be a banker of high standing and great wealth He then asked as to Count Mitkiewicz and upon my saying that I had met the gentleman and had reported his story of the granting of the charter to the New York *World* he replied that he did not like Mitkiewicz, and that he was no gentleman"

The scheme however, I understand of founding an American bank with the great powers spoken of in the Mitkiewicz combination is by no means dead It will probably be revived again with the Russian count left out and I happen to know that the viceroy is very anxious that Mr Wharton Barker should come to China, and also that Mr. Barker has signified serious intentions of so doing at no distant date The viceroy is anxious that American capital should be brought here. He was disappointed when the other scheme fell through, and he would like nothing better than to see it put on a sound footing and to redeem himself as having been part of an enterprise which failed In our conversation, however there was no such talk as this I asked the viceroy as to whether the scheme was on again but he retorted by asking me a hundred and one questions which made my head boil in constructing diplomatic answers to them which should not implicate myself nor my friends and I wished a dozen times that I had never mentioned the subject. The fact, however, that the scheme is not dropped still stands

I asked the viceroy as to what he thought of the future of railways in China and as to their effect upon the country and the world. He replied.

Before half a century has passed China will be covered with railways as with a net Its immense mineral resources will be developed It will have rolling mills and furnaces in many parts of the country and it is not impossible that it may do the manufacturing for the world It seems to me that the most serious question which menaces the working people of your country and Europe lies here The Chinese have shown themselves to be as skillful and as intelligent as any people in the world They will work hard and they can live cheaper than your people, and when our country is open to railways and it has turned its attention to supplying the markets of the world, I believe it can supply them better and cheaper than you can This is a question that you will have to face"

"I think so too, your excellency" said I "Then I wonder," replied the viceroy, "that you wish to have China come into competition with you Do you not consider us dangerous competitors?"

"Yes," I replied, "we do But if the time ever comes when Chinese labor thus working in China comes into competition with American labor we will build a wall of protection about the United States so high that none of your products can come in"

The viceroy then asked me as to my tour and as to my newspaper correspondence He asked me why I traveled and it seemed to surprise him when I replied that it was for the purpose of making money out of my letters and of improving my mind by meeting such distinguished men as himself, and by being able to write intelligently of them thereafter to the American people At this moment a servant in livery brought us three bubbling glasses of champagne, and drinking this together, the interview was over. The viceroy offered me his long finger-nailed hand pushing it far out of his fur cuff as he did so and he walked with me to the door and down the hall of the yamen. Our interview lasted fully half an hour, and after the ice was thawed it was a most pleasant one His excellency smoked during the whole of the interview and I was furnished with a Turkish cigarette The viceroy smoked a pipe which had a stem at least four feet long and which was held to his lips and lighted by a servant It was a water pipe and the smoke was drawn through the water with a bubbling sound as we talked About ten whiffs consumed the tobacco in the bowl and then the servant had to slip out the metal bowl blow out the tobacco refill the pipe relight it and put it back into the viceroy's lips It was a curious proceeding and it seemed a lazy one

All Tientsin is just now excited over the marriage of Li Hung Chang's daughter It took place this week and the three days wedding was the greatest event of the year I saw some of the flowers at the yamen as I passed through and I am told that the wedding gifts filled three rooms Some of the presents were of jade pearls and precious stones, and there was a great amount of silks and velvets Li Hung Chang is superintendent of trade for Northern China and all of the great merchants made presents to the bride The manner of sending the presents was in the case of small things on trays and some of the larger pieces came in carts The trays were covered with red silk which means luck in China and a number of presents were sent by each person, the idea being that the bride would select the one which pleased her most and which, according to etiquette ought to be the least valuable of the lot The Chinese at this wedding showed their great love for foreign things They bought out the entire effects of a French store in the foreign settlement and one of the noblemen took a fancy to a big figured old fashioned Brussels carpet of a pattern common in America a generation ago This carpet had been in the store for years and none of the foreigners would buy it The Chinaman's eyes lighted up as he took in its gorgeous figures He said I want that for the viceroy s daughter " He was of course charged a good round price for it and it duly appeared at the wedding. The bride was dressed in red and her head, it is said, was so heavily decked with jewels that it had to be supported by others during a part of the ceremony She is 23 years old, and is said to be rather pretty

The Chinese gossip just as do their American sisters and the story now afloat in the high circles here is that the Countess Li Hung Chang, the viceroy's wife was decidedly opposed to the wedding It is said that she read the viceroy a curtain lecture in choice Chinese when he announced to her that he was about to give his daughter to Mr Chang Pei Lun and said that the groom was twenty years older than the bride and that he had no rank The truth of it is that the groom had a high position some years ago but he was disgraced on account of his dealings in connection with the French Chinese war and his rank taken from him To continue the gossip it is said that the viceroy replied to the countess that his new son in law had really great powers of mind, that he would be given another office and that he would eventually be even a greater man than himself

"Then" responded the countess, who though she dictates to the viceroy really admires him he will have to be the emperor himself, for there is now no greater man in China than my husband"

And so in the words of a fairy story they were married and it is to hoped they will live happy ever afterwards"

FRANK G CARPENTER

CROOKED STICKS

A religious contemporary which points out that pugilists are almost exclusively men who are without any religious instinct" forgets that they are all devoted musclemen *Philadelphia Ledger*

"If you refuse me I shall die!" he exclaimed wildly Then you might give me a proof of your love before you die What kind of proof?" Insure your life in my favor"—*Boston Courier*

Miss Richandugly (with a sigh)—Then you love me count? Count Oastagno (fervently) Love you? My tinda yess, Bobby (under sofa)—Chestnuts! Count (his old commercial instincts overcoming him)—Five cents a plat, how mucha you wanta?—*Town Topics*

Winks—Seems to me the Haytians might know better than to be buying old broken down merchant vessels for men of war Minks But you must remember the poor ignorant blacks down in Hayti have never seen any navy except ours —*Philadelphia Record*

Fair passenger (to her traveling companion)—Do you know Mr Sampson that I feel nervous? Mr Sampson—What makes you feel that way? Do you anticipate danger? Fair passenger (shyly)—No I don't anticipate any danger, but we are approaching a tunnel!—*Epoch*

Wife—John my housekeeping allowance won't suffice this week You'll have to help me out about $5 Husband—Is that so? What's the trouble? Wife—O it won't happen again but I have been trying some of the dollar dinners that the newspapers are full of —*Harper's Bazar*

Miss Mabel (to Miss Spinster)—And so, you are really engaged to Mr Bently are you? Miss Spinster—Yes poor man, when his wife died I realized that there was a soul to save and I stepped in and saved it Miss Mabel—That is you became engaged to him Miss Spinster—That is the same thing, Miss Mabel, the same thing —*Epoch*

Miss Blight—I met Jennie Cashcroft today. She told me by the way that she never allowed Cashcroft to kiss her until after they were married Miss Spite—So he married her out of curiosity I suppose If you had only tried that plan last summer, perhaps you might have been Mrs Cashcroft yourself, dear —*Terre Haute Express*

"I know we are poor, dear papa" said Evelyn, nestling her head against his shoulder, "but Athelstane is brave and hopeful, and he says that love will make a way." "I know it will" said old Hyson grimly, "It's made away with six tons of parlor coal and £5 of gas since Christmas, and its next winter that's worrying me."—*London Tit-Bits*

Sensational preacher—There is no use talking, I must start another live topic in order to keep some of our fickle pewholders from going to Shorter's church" Wife—What topic do you think of starting this time? Sensational preacher—Well the wickedness of the daily press would be a good subject All the big papers will report my sermons and I shall be famous in a month —*New York Tribune*

Attempted Robbery

CHARLESTON N C Jan. 25 —A bold but unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the Connecticut River National bank in this town The two brick walls surrounding the vaults were torn away by the explosion but the granite vaults prevented the robbery being impenetrable

Unseated for Bribery

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind , Jan 25 —By a strict party vote this afternoon the democrats unseated State Senator Carpenter (republican) for alleged bribery in the recent election. They did not attempt to seat his opponent Ray however and the governor will have to call a special election

Ten Thousand Miners Strike.

PITTSBURG Pa. Jan. 25 —The Miners' Progressive Union held a meeting at Scotsvale to-night and agreed to go out on a strike February 1, if their demands were not agreed to by the coke operators Between 9000 and 10,000 men will be affected.

Coal Mines Shut Down.

SHENANDOAH Pa , Jan. 25 —All the Lehigh and individual coal mines in this vicinity have shut down because of overproduction. About 4000 men are idle

All affections of the kidneys and liver are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it.

THE OLD OREGON QUESTION.

Something About Our "Line of Title" to Oregon

The "Making of the State"—Opposing Forces in Public and Social Life Necessary for Working Out Great Results

There is increasing interest in the North west Pacific not only throughout the whole Union but in the Northwest Pacific itself What was once with us the stale story of yesterday has now become the attractive history of the old timers As the region from the borders of California to British Columbia and from the Rockies to the Pacific acquires a population of more than half a million and is the land of promise for the investment of Eastern capital and the only West left for the emigrant, and as it has the prospect of soon having about six members in the United States senate it develops a rising view of its own importance, and the question how Oregon happens to be a part of the American Union has once more a certain claim to public attention To those who like to inquire why they are Jones and not Brown there is a similar interest in inquiring how we happen to be Americans and not British It is to throw a few stray glances of light upon this inquiry that it is here undertaken But before appalling the reader and—what would be worse—repelling him from the perusal of the article, we hasten to add that it is not intended to exhaust the subject or to treat minutely of all the causes Every writer who has given us a history of our state has developed his theory and this short article is but in the way of an addendum or appendix to their work Of course we offer it with something of the conceit that it is not wholly old and that it is a further glance into a subject upon which the last word has not yet been said

By some viz real estate dealers the possession of Oregon by the United States is summarily referred to destiny While agreeing with our real estate dealers as men of great discrimination, some of the rest of us casting a philosophical eye upon social forces, and remembering that "destiny" is but the result of tendencies and characteristics, feel a curiosity to see just what were the predestined national tendencies which gave us our state By some of those who are not thus content simply to accept the result the lion's share of the work of "saving Oregon" is given to Dr Whitman With these the world and history need have no quarrel There may be a Whitman myth like the halo around the head of saints and also of heroes the world over Just precisely how large or small that myth or halo may be we have no interest here in discovering but there is no doubt that our American doctor with his tremendous energy, his great ideas and his sad fate will be always the hero of early Oregon Nevertheless we should look further back than Whitman for the primary causes He was himself quite largely the product of certain national movements and it was those movements which created the American Oregon He stood in the breach and held the pass, but he was not by any means the creator of the initial conditions. Still others give the credit of making Oregon a part of the Union to the Oregon patriots as they may well be called who formed the provisional government in 1843 But independent and rugged as their work was, it is only too evident that the twenty six Americans who took this step could have maintained nothing without an arm behind them They showed their pluck but pluck needs power to effect its end

Others lump all these things together and say comprehensively that Gray's discovery of the Columbia Lewis and Clarke's expedition Astoria Fur Company rights acquired from Spain and the settlement of missionaries all gave the United States government a claim to the vast region drained by the Columbia In this they are right It is upon those acts of American citizens that the legal claim to Oregon was based and before the nations of the world our government shows these as the title to this part of her empire But it is plain that having a claim and holding a claim are two different things What we wish to discover is why the American people, as a whole and the American government wished to make good its claim to our Northwest and to take it literally from the mouth of the lion to take an area of half a million of square miles of the best land in the world from the strongest nation of Europe who insisted that her rights were perfect required something of a powerful impulse on the part of the American people

We shall find that there were adequate causes for this popular demand and that the people expressed themselves upon it by an unmistakable voice

A republic is of all forms of government the most expansive It both absorbs population and acquires territory Republicanism in Greece did not stop without reducing the Oriental world to its dominion Republicanism in ancient Italy—Rome—spread its sway over the entire known world Republican France gave birth to Napoleon and republican England to Cromwell under whom they each made their greatest strides in national acquisition It was the republican movement in little Holland which made her great on the ocean and the mistress of great possessions in the Orient and Occident It does not alter the fact that in making great conquests all republics unless it be our own, have developed conquerors who have gained the power to conquer their own country It is the republican spirit to expand and the republic will expand until it produces its Cæsar

The incentives to growth are three First the republic, giving its citizens great advantages, attracts the young the intelligent the oppressed, and the ambitions of all lands, this influence acting for 100 years, has increased our population twenty fold Second, the republic giving great advantages to its citizens inspires the broad minded and philanthropic among them to found colonies molded upon their own political polity to bring new regions under the sway of liberty, it was thus that much of the West—Ohio Michigan, Kansas and even the Pacific coast—has been settled, Whitman who rode to Washington in the interest of Oregon, and Gray, who took the leading part in establishing the provisional government embodied as much as any this broad patriotic, philanthropic spirit The third stimulus to growth is the war between individuals and parties The prize in a republic is the government. With the possession of this come a power and a dignity above that of kings and all the ambition of the most ambitious and powerful men in the nation seeks its gratification in securing a place in the government With this is the wielding of power the acquisition of fame, and too frequently an open road to wealth It is not a long struggle to discover what party has the preponderance. The weaker thereupon begins wrestling It seeks every advantage. It makes every opportunity It creates conditions favorable to itself It will make foreign alliances. It will colonize. It will seek territory on its borders. Not a defeated man or party in Rome but sought to make head in the provinces It is this tendency toward our own national expansion, due to the wrestling of parties, with its bearing upon the acquisition of Oregon, that we desire to investigate A very large part, if not the bulk, of the old Oregon question will be found here.

In our nation we may see very distinctly what appears more or less in every nation I mean two opposing forces, which work so unremittingly, so exclusively, and yet give room so effectively to national life and progress, that one would not go far wrong to name them the centripetal and centrifugal forces of our politics We often hear them spoken of under the names of centralization and de-centralization. One makes the center strong the other the periphery While many lucid minds like those of Washington Hamilton Jefferson or Lincoln may form their views as to the relative power of the nation and the state from general principles the opinions and particularly the prejudices of the most of our citizens are determined by the accident of their situation The party that is in or that expects the greatest advantage will make the government as strong as possible. It thus gains more power for itself We see this exemplified by the republican party during the period of reconstruction The party that is out or that fears loss from the central power will make it as weak as in the nature of the case it can for this gives it a greater relative power in those states where it has a majority We see this exemplified in the career of the democratic party generally The check upon the centripetalism or centralization of the republican party has been the fear of democratic dominence if they passed the line The very effective check upon the democratic party in weakening the central government has been the withdrawal of national power from that party

Now as regards the effect of this influence upon the interworking of these two antagonistic forces in our nation upon the acquisition of territory, it is plain that the party in power—in possession of the government—would naturally oppose expansion If it already has a sure majority it has all to fear and nothing to hope from admission of new territories or states On the other hand, the party out of power or fearing the loss of power hope by new acquisitions particularly if these may be made contiguous to sections already in its possession to gain new advantages with reference to the acquirement of power in the nation Thus we discover what looks somewhat like a paradox that the party which would make the national power great tends to make the national territory small, while the party which would make the national power less tends to make the national territory great We find this as a matter of fact The whigs the party of centralization, opposed territorial expansion The democrats acquired all that has been added to the original thirteen states with their trans Appalachian territory unless it be the single exception of Alaska which was purchased during the pseudo republican administration of Johnson

There were complications of various kinds and the apparent anomaly that the democrats made all this acquisition while they were in—as they could have done it no other time—is explained by the consideration that it was by this policy of dispersion and expansion that they stood in It was the fear and prospect of being crowded out that led them to adopt this policy, as we shall observe

It was not so much from love as from necessity that the thirteen colonies formed a federation New Englanders of 1776 had a very poor opinion of the "Knickerbockers of New York, and the only virtue of the Quakers of Pennsylvania and the Catholics of Maryland was their absence of propinquity The Virginians looked upon all the other tribes of red and white men in the New World with very much the disdain of Powhatan or Opecancanough But although thus indulging a sort of family contempt of each other they hated England more even if they loved each other less and their great men—and some of them brave big hearted men like Washington—saw their lay no hope of any one enjoying liberty without union When liberty was gained the federation not only had to remain in order to prevent any European country tearing the colonies to pieces limb-meal, but the Union had to be made more perfect. The same necessity that created the Articles of Federation and wrote the Declaration of Independence also necessitated the American Constitution

But with the more perfect union there came more intense party bitterness New England was jealous of the South Virginia deemed herself the mother of presidents and perpetual mortgagee of the government at Philadelphia and at Washington For a quarter of a century she made good her proud claim But there was a blight eating at the heart of Southern society, which so early as the days of Jefferson shadowed the end of her rule This was human slavery Aside from its moral atrocities which finally alienated the masses of the people from the party which supported it the system of Southern slavery gave the North a great industrial advantage The stimulus to growth from the opportunities of civil and industrial liberty given in America, early began to draw immigrants from Europe But they went to the North They were not wanted at the South There the labor was done by negro slaves But as the Europeans came flocking in and the Northern cities swelled the Northern vote began to exceed that of the South A dense white population at the North freemen with free ballots in their hands homes full of children intelligent, active population—began to tell swiftly against the preponderance of the South In old Virginia and all the slave states the most marked increase in population was that of negroes A big plantation with its proprietor a few white overseers its hundred slaves and a few poor white trash in the edges of the timber—this was Southern life These social conditions in the two sections made it plain that unless the South managed to get a renewed grip somehow the scepter must pass from her hands. The best course would have been to free her slaves and invite free labor Since the forcible emancipation of the slaves her population has increased more than it did in the seventy five years before But this was a sacrifice too great either for her sagacity or her morality

She chose two plans to meet the difficulty—one was to divide the North politically, the other was to gain in extension of territory on her borders what the North was gaining in density of population It is only with the latter that we have anything to do here

Jefferson bought old Louisiana (1803) giving the Union the right as well as the left bank of the Mississippi, and the continent as far west as the Rockies He was a man of national guage, but the advantage of this purchase fell to the South The Northeast grumbled but did not at once perceive the significance of the act

In 1819 the South bought Florida. This was met by a growl from the North, but in a measure the increase in favor of this action was going on *pari passu* by reason of the settlement of Ohio and Michigan and the old Northwest territory generally But the political struggle which was for life or death grew more and more violent The presidential election of 1844 drew near The whigs well knew that on this depended their existence They played their best. They took for their champion a man near to the South of national fame, no other than Henry Clay The South with admirable wisdom opposed to him, not a man but an issue It must continue its supremacy What it played for was the possession of the government, the extension of slavery its final triumph and the ruin of the whigs It was one of those elections which has within it the nature of a mortal combat. Should the democratic party gain its end now the whigs could never rise again If Clay the champion, were beaten his party would thenceforth disintegrate In this their calculation was good The defeat of Clay demoralized the whigs But the spirit of the North had but to touch the earth to leap up again in Titanic shape

The South sought make-weights The Texas scheme was rife. By means of slave-holding colonization it had dissevered a large part of Mexico and now was asking for its admission into the Union This demand was met from the North by a roar of denial. The plan of the South to overwhelm the North by immense Southern acquisition was now clearly seen The Texas plan was denounced as a desperate scheme to annex section after section even as far as the Isthmus, and to seize the West Indies making the North merely an inconspicuous addendum to the triumphant South. It was stigmatized as high robbery from a weak and decrepit sister nation. The peace societies deplored it as sure to produce an offensive war The abolitionists assailed it as a devilish plan concocted to curse the nation with slavery perpetually and to enlarge the treasure of man stealers.

In the midst of this storm which blew a hurricane from the North the South stood firm resolved neither to go back on Texas, or to deny its plan of acquiring a vast new slave area nor yet to lose the election It calculated well

In the presence of this problem the Southern leaders cast about to see what they might link with their own plans which would carry weight at the North Nothing was more to their purpose than Oregon

Having come now to the name of our fair state—and it was the campaign of 1843 that made the name of Oregon known the world over—let us see how the matter lay There were two men at Washington who knew more about Oregon than any others east of the Rockies One of these was Benton of Missouri The other was Lewis Cass of Michigan They were Western men bent on seeing their section no less great than the East or the South Benton was in particular a man of very wide outlook A Southerner by birth, he had been emancipated from sectionalism by an early removal to St Louis where he had edited a newspaper and practiced law and made himself familiar with all the resources of the West and the Pacific coast He appreciated fully the philosophy that the center is better than the periphery for a great state, and that to be metropolis a city is better with a circle than with a semi circle of territory adjacent. With something of a Napoleonic glance, he saw that the United States lying in the center of North America, must also command both oceans, and thereby become the industrial and political center of the world This was its destiny" if the proper means for securing it were put into operation He wrote much of the fair lands on the shores of the sunset sea He portrayed the times coming when the Pacific railway should be built and the Pacific ports become the emporium of Asiatic commerce when the silks nankeens teas and spices of the East should flow across the United States to their markets in Europe When he rose in politics and became a member of the senate, he let slip no opportunity to press the claims of Oregon, and used every persuasion to bring the government to a formal assertion of its claim He with Dr Linn also of Missouri developed the Linn bill" proposing to give every settler in Oregon a section of land This began to work as early as 1840-42, and was the most substantial of all the inducements to settlers. Benton well knew the spirit of the Missourians, and it was his plan to offer the lure that would take them to Oregon and hold it. If "possession is nine points in law" with common people, it is ninety-nine with a Missourian, his land claim, his rifle and himself are not easily parted The upshot of his policy Benton announced to be putting 30 000 rifles in the valley of the Oregon." In case war followed the assertion of the right to hold this territory Americans would already be there in possession The senator had been working at this plan for many years, and Missouri was wholly in favor of maintaining the claim to the valley of the Columbia The Ashburton treaty of 1842 was the occasion of much discussion of the Northwest boundary, and before the conventions preparatory to the presidential election, the Burnett, or Applegate or Whitman expedition of 1843 was off for Oregon, each immigrant with Linn's bill in his hand, and his 640 acres all but located.

General Cass was, in his way, no less a great man than Benton, and he had had the best of opportunities to learn the value of the Northwest Born in Connecticut of revolutionary stock he was in Ohio early enough to assist in the destruction of Aaron Burr's Western scheme, and for this service was made United States marshal of Ohio, and subsequently removing to Michigan became its governor and was also Indian commissioner While in this position he made an extensive tour of the lake region and penetrated even into the wilds of Minnesota and wrote for the *North American Review* an account of his travels Upon this journey he was impressed with the magnitude of the West, and its importance to the United States In congress he had been forward to demand recognition of our right to all Oregon

With popular men like Cass and Benton thus agitating for Oregon, the common people, editors, public speakers, merchants and the restless frontiersmen of the West easily took up the same views. The New England states made no concealment of their willingness to accept a slice off of Canada. The South loudly demanded Texas to the Rio Grande Now the West must have Oregon to the Pacific Benton did not claim further North than 49 deg having satisfied himself that this was the limit of our just title and this moreover gave us the mouth of the Columbia and an entrance to Puget sound with all their waters But Cass stood on no ceremony he held himself unhampered by any dubious title He wanted all Oregon up to 54 deg 40 min and his doctrine and demand was echoed by the West.

This was a condition of affairs and a state of public feeling by which the South did not fail to profit. To the demand for Texas it would link the demand for Oregon and the South and West united could sweep the country—Henry Clay to the contrary notwithstanding At the same convention which nominated Polk—at Baltimore—the democratic party declared for the admission of Texas and for holding our claim to all Oregon—to Alaska—against all other powers This was one of those political strokes whose only defect is their smartness. So far as the South was concerned, it purchased immediate victory but also laid the train for ultimate destruction. Oregon and Texas were nailed to the democratic mast, and the country was swept with a rush for Polk of North Carolina.

There was no difficulty in writing the plank or in carrying the election but to fulfill the promise and to inaugurate a policy which would secure both Texas and Oregon had a very serious look To admit Texas the administration must prepare for war with Mexico—no very serious matter except that the democrats had no soldiers fit to command the expedition and the glory of the war was likely to inure to the whig generals But to appropriate Oregon up to 54 deg 40 min had a grave side to it. This meant war with England For the democrats with a weakling like Polk in the chair to plunge the nation into two foreign wars meant simply their own early retirement. The country was in no temper for such a sanguinary outcome The North and West cared nothing for Texas, and the South and North cared nothing for Oregon Nevertheless the other horn of the dilemma was little better To desert Oregon the moment that the election was over would be a trifling with the West that the South dared not stand responsible for Consequently the new administration strove to follow a middle course In his inaugural address Polk reasserted the Baltimore plank declaring that our title to Oregon was clear and that his administration would make the title good

The West was well pleased She was ready to help the South secure Texas, and would then with the South occupy Oregon But the curt assertion of the new president brought an ominous echo from England It was said in parliament that Great Britain had rights on the Pacific coast of North America which she was abundantly able to defend She would not listen to any settlement which closed against her the foothold there by which she commanded a route via Canada around the world and by which she had access to the Pacific islands, the coast of Asia and of South America. England was justly astonished at the blunt assertion of a claim hitherto unheard of. She would entertain no proposition denying her free use of the Columbia river and she. She was trusting moreover to her Hudson Bay Company, with its twenty forts and 800 armed men, to hold Oregon She sent off a man-of war for the Columbia, and despatched two officers to proceed across the mountains, and assuming command of the forces in Oregon, with Indian allies, to seize and fortify Cape Hancock. In this item of preparation she was somewhat late, and was counting principally upon men and forts of straw The Hudson Bay Company would not fight—indeed could not—and Benton's 30 000 rifles were already on the way to the Columbia, and a good regiment was already there Nevertheless when she made her cool rejoinder and assertion of readiness for war, she actually supposed that Oregon was practically in her hands.

Polk's surprising claim in his inaugural moved the West to a war pitch Gen Cass had been a fighter in the war of 1812, and had had the mortification of being included in the humiliating surrender of Hull, although he afterwards proved his mettle; but he had never quite gotten over his desire to have one more good blow at England. The West generally had very much the same feeling When the response of Peel came across the water all the country west of the Alleghanies was ready to spring to arms and only waited for Polk to throw down the gauntlet. To their chagrin and indignation, Polk appointed Calhoun plenipotentiary to settle the northwest boundary and this representation of the the administration and of the South promptly offered the line of 49 deg —instead of 54 deg 40 min —as the limit of the American claim thus surrendering all right to that part of old Oregon now known as British Columbia The British plenipotentiary offered the line of the Columbia river There was then no conclusion reached, and the West was given time to discover whether the president was in earnest in his recession from the high claim of his message, or was simply feeling his way to develop England's position. Hoping that it was the latter, but fearing that it was the former, the Western members at a proper time, conspired to give the administration an unmistakable expression of their views They had understood the promise of the democratic party and the declaration of the president as sincere and were now ready to assert their claims. A resolution was prepared denouncing as a treacherous abandonment of American interests any proposition to relinquish any portion of Oregon. Hannegan, of Indiana, led the attack, and was ably seconded by Allen, of Ohio. Cass of Michigan, took no very active part in the debate, but was the real spirit in it all. Calhoun on the part of the president, made an ambiguous reply, saying, untruthfully, that the offer of 49 deg was for the sake of securing the whole, haste in this matter meant the loss of all, while the president's course was wise diplomacy in order to imperil nothing. Other Southern members were less guarded in their utterances, saying or implying that Oregon was not worth holding at the price of war, and making little of their solemn declaration in the convention. The Western members replied with considerable warmth, careful not to denounce the president but admitting that their object in introducing their resolution was to warn him not to repeat the experiment of offering to part with a large section of Oregon They taunted their Southern brethren with a surprising readiness to break their pledges. They asserted that the South was ready to plunge into foreign war for the sake of holding the insignificant strip of territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, but would throw away six degrees of sea coast on the Pacific without a question They had even heard of annexation as far south as Panama, and that Cuba was to be absorbed, and for this the whole nation was to be taxed and strained, but at the first opportunity, with reference to Oregon, these doubly-pledged gentlemen of the South would surrender about half of the whole vast territory.

The subject was adverted to many times, and Cass and the other members from the West did their utmost to prevent any compromise They advocated the immediate armed occupation of Oregon, with the inevitable declaration of war from England that must follow The South withdrew wholly from their Baltimore claim, many of their leaders ridiculing the idea of going to war for the possession of a region of rocks and sands and inhospitable harbors and unnavigable rivers. Archer of Virginia declared the country practically worthless, either for agricultural commercial or political purposes and pointing to the map of his own state, he showed how her sea coast, cut with deep inlets, must suffer from war with a maritime power like England. Dayton, Clayton, Reverdy Johnson, and other Atlantic members, united in depreciating Oregon and deprecating war. The absurdity of sending troops to the Pacific coast across the American desert, or of establishing a line of forts across the continent, or of garrisoning and provisioning this waste land, the leavings and emptyings of the rest of the world 18 000 miles around Cape Horn, was vividly exposed In many of the Atlantic circles Oregon was the general butt of the political jokes and Benton's notion of a railroad to the Pacific across mountains like the Rockies, which literally reached to the clouds was laughed at as the dream of a western Aladdin The possession of Oregon was ever represented as a misfortune, and a speaker at Boston regarded the sinking of this country into Symme's Hole as a calamity light in comparison with its annexation to the Union Even Webster regarded the Columbia river as of far less value than the St. John's, in New Brunswick. This depreciation of our state was principally banter and bluff offered not from knowledge but from prejudice, in order to compel the West to moderate its demand for territory on the Pacific.

There was but one result from this abandonment of Oregon by the South. The West had to yield and the boundary was made on the line of 49 deg.—that advocated by Benton and Webster as well as by Calhoun.

But notice once more the strange operation of these two great national forces in our country The centripetal, centralizing tendency we observed, in making the central power great opposes territorial expansion and makes the territory small The centrifugal or decentralizing tendency in making the central power less would sweep in more territory for the sake of gaining greater per pheral power to resist or overbalance that at the center But here comes the check once more. With the expansion of territory under the centrifugal tendency the interest of all the parts must find their chief security in the central authority, and the addition of territory multiplies the importance and power of the capital.

The South proved this to her cost When the American Union through her influence extended from the lakes to the gulf and from sea to sea the national idea grew to such stupendous proportions as to dominate all else Just so fast as the original slave states added territory they divided their own comparative importance Virginia was once one-thirteenth of the Union She is now one-fortieth The addition of the territory from the Rockies to the Pacific and from Mexico to British America, was just the influence which made it impossible for the South to disrupt the Union In her desperate game for perpetuity of power she overshot the mark. She got territory for the Yankees to populate, and to which went few of her own people except her despised poor whites, who hated her institutions and readily went back at the call of the nation to plant the stars and stripes again on her capitols. She dallied and broke faith with the West, and the Western men were those that cut in two her illegitimate confederacy, and subdivided the separated halves

In this view of the "Oregon Question" as shown so clearly by the perspective of time, our state has had an integral and necessary part in the progress of the American Union. While the forces which swept it within the embrace of the United States, and away from the old kingdom across the Atlantic, are of that Titanic order which rules men and generations, whether they will or no, the faithful toils of the pioneers who with oxen traveled to the West and bore with them the American flag, and carried in their hearts the traditions and aspirations of liberty will never be forgotten. By these they have become the worthy impersonation of that national idea, which is of such grandeur of outline, and persistence in time, as to shadow itself originally and still potentially of the Divine Mind.

H. S. LYMAN.

THE TARIFF BILL AGAIN

The Senate Substitute Comes Up in the House,

CAUSING A SPIRITED DISCUSSION

Party Leaders Sparring for Advantages—The Measure Finally Referred to the Ways and Means Committee—Notes

WASHINGTON Jan 26—The speaker laid before the house the Mills tariff bill with the senate substitute with the request of the senate for a conference

Reed (Maine) moved to concur in the substitute.

McMillen (Tennessee) raised the point of order that the substitute must first be considered in the committee of the whole

Mills (Texas) raised a point that it must be referred to the committee of ways and means

Reed urged the necessity of speedy action, and asked that no delays be interposed beyond the necessary one of service to the committee of the whole

Mills declared that the senate in presenting this bill in advance of its reception of the house bill, was assuming the prerogatives of the house, and was proposing an increase of taxation when the treasury was groaning with a surplus

REMARKS BY M'KINLEY

McKinley of Ohio followed Mills He said the question as to whether there was any revenue legislation before the conclusion of the present congress depended very much upon the action taken to-day upon the motion made by the gentleman from Maine Everybody knew that if the bill, with the senate amendment was sent to the committee on ways and means, no practical legislation could be had this session, so at this very point the house would determine whether the country would have any reduction of revenue, or whether excessive collections should continue for twelve or fourteen months The senate had respectfully asked the house to grant a committee conference If the house would meet the senate in free conference and occupy common grounds as found in both bills, it could reduce the revenue from $35,000,000 to $40 000 000 All that was necessary was to examine the items common to both bills The administrative features of the bills had nothing to do with politics They had nothing to do with free trade or protection They had nothing to do with high tariff or low tariff They were above politics but they had everything to do with honest administration of the customs laws whether based on the principle of protection or on the principle of free trade Why not be asked of practical men seeking to relieve the treasury of its congested condition, why not meet the condition which the president had prescribed "I ask the gentlemen on both sides of the house to signalize the close of this democratic congress with some practical patriotic results

McMillan of Tennessee supported Mills

VIEWS OF BRECKENRIDGE

Reed replied, and Breckenridge of Kentucky said that his remarks showed that he merely made his motion for the purpose of giving himself and colleague McKinley an opportunity to make speeches to the country and seemingly for the purpose of putting the democratic side in a false position The Mills tariff bill has been sent to the senate under the provision of the constitution which gave the senate power to amend revenue bills originating in the house The senate has not done that as the gentleman from Ohio has frankly admitted It had framed a different bill based on a different principle The bill came back from the senate months after the bill was sent to it and suddenly the gentlemen of the other side who had always declared there was no necessity for revision of the tariff were exceedingly anxious for a speedy settlement It seemed to him this was simply a proposition that the house should strip itself not of its rights alone but its duty to consider questions of taxation both external and internal If the bill were sent to the ways and means committee he would try to see that the committee reported back a bill in accordance with the principles of the bill reported at the last session As to the merits of the senate bill, he had nothing to say Of course, if the gentleman from Ohio was correct and the senate bill was entirely different from the house bill, he was opposed to it

TO THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

Reed then asked for unanimous consent for present consideration of the bill, but Mills objected

McKinley then asked unanimous consent for consideration of a resolution making the tariff bill a special order for February, and providing for a vote on concurrence or non concurrence in the senate amendment after twelve hours debate To this Mills also objected

So the bill with the senate amendment, went to the committee on ways and means

OTHER PROCEEDINGS.

McCreary reported Edmunds's resolution declaring the sense of the government of the United States in respect to the connection of European governments with inter oceanic canals at the isthmus of Darien and asked that the resolution might be recommitted and the committee granted leave to report any time

Outhwaite (Ohio) objected No compromise could be arrived at, and a demand for the regular order from Browne of Indiana, acted as an unconditional objection but later in the day the request was acceded to

The joint resolution was passed appropriating $500 000 for the payment of the legal representatives of James B Eads

The house then went into committee of the whole on the sundry civil bill. The greater part of the afternoon was consumed in consideration of the pending amendment coming from the committee on appropriations, appropriating $150 000 for an investigation of the best method of irrigating the arid regions.

On motion of Symes of Colorado the amendment was amended by increasing the appropriation to $250 000

The question being on the amendment as amended it received a large majority vote, but Holman (Ind) raised a point of no quorum not in antagonism to the amendment but for the purpose of compelling the committee to allow a vote to be taken on an amendment which he desired to offer repealing the act providing for the sale of desert lands in certain states and territories

The committee thereupon rose, and the house adjourned

RANDALL AND MILLS

Two New Tariff Bills Will Probably Come Before the House

WASHINGTON Jan 26—The probability now is that the tariff question will be opened up again in the house and another bill reported The democrats of the ways and means committee are trying to agree upon some policy by which they may maintain their ascendancy It is probable that they will decide to report a substitute in the way of a compromise bill to the house

It is understood that Randall has prepared a bill which he thinks can be passed in the house If the ways and means committee report upon the senate bill it will upon a point of order be sent to the committee of the whole house on the state of the Union for consideration Randall would then offer his proposition as a substitute As the report of the committee is merely in favor of non-concurrence in the senate amendments It is thought probable that the Randall bill which attacks the internal revenue system would stand a very good chance of adoption and that he would regain his old time power in the house

The only thing for the ways and means committee to do under the circumstances appears to be to antagonize Randall's proposition with a substitute of their own which would satisfy the internal revenue people on the democratic side of the house This will amount to a renewal of the fight between Mills and Randall The ways and means committee believe themselves to be in a better condition to hold their forces together than they were last season The situation however, appears to make it imperative that they take some action on the senate bill Their substitute will probably include free wool, correction of the worsted and woolen schedules, the internal revenue portions of the Mills bill, and a series of adjustments etc, for which there is demand They think they could pass such a substitute, no matter what sort of a proposition Randall makes The only thing open to them is to bring in such a substitute, or else not to report on the senate bill at all. This latter course would not avail them, since Randall would then, they believe, get a report from his committee on Cowles's bill, which was referred to Randall's committee, and in that way get the proposition before the house.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON NOTES

Decision of Secretary Vilas—Appropriation Amendments.

WASHINGTON Jan 26.—Secretary Vilas has affirmed the decision of the commissioner of the general land office, allowing Amanda J Hayes a homestead entry of certain land in the Spokane Falls land district The land in question was claimed by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

Senator Dolph has presented an amendment to the legislative executive and judicial appropriation bill for the appropriation of $10,000 to be expended in the purchase of books for the supreme court library of Washington territory under the direction of the chief justice also an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill, appropriating $10 000 for the maintenance of the Albatross and the other vessels of the United States fish commission

In the sundry civil bill there is an item appropriating $30 000 for the execution of the Chinese exclusion law Heretofore $50 000 has been appropriated for this purpose In the house yesterday Cannon offered an amendment increasing the amount to $50 000 but the democrats voted unanimously against the increase

PENSION NOTES

Pensions have been granted as follows Oregon—Mexican war widow Anna widow of Nathaniel C Dean Jacksonville Washington territory—Mexican war survivor William Tolland Colby

A PROHIBITORY PETITION

Senator Dolph has presented to the senate a petition from citizens of Cheney, Spokane county W T, praying for a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture, importation exportation transportation and sale of all alcoholic liquors as a beverage

THE NATURALIZATION BILL

Amendments Made by the House Judiciary Committee

WASHINGTON, Jan 26—The house judiciary committee to-day amended the naturalization bill including anarchists and polygamists in the classes of people ineligible for citizenship and striking out the requirement that the applicant for naturalization must be able to read the Constitution of the United States in English

A TRAGIC MYSTERY.

Barbarous Assault Upon a Hospital Nurse by an Unknown Person

PHILADELPHIA Jan 26.—Head Nurse Cooper of the hospital at Camden N J, was found lying unconscious in a pool of blood in the bathroom on the second floor this morning by the watchman, Joseph Ellis There were nine cuts in different parts of her limbs, inflicted with a sharp instrument and she had been horribly bruised on the side and abdomen by kicks She is in a very critical condition, and probably will not recover

The story, as told by her, is that she went into the bathroom about midnight to prepare a bath for a patron when she was seized by a man who demanded her money She had none but offered him her watch when he said "I don't want your watch, I have come to-night to do away with you, and to-morrow night I will do away with the watchman"

The woman screamed whereupon he tied a towel over her head He then cut her hair off close to the scalp, and attempted to assault her The towel around her head becoming loosened she screamed when the man kicked her savagely until she lost consciousness When she came to she found herself covered with blood and very weak, and her groans attracted the night watchman who summoned aid

Watchman Joseph Ellis was arrested this morning on suspicion of being the assailant but this afternoon was released there being no evidence on which to hold him The mystery is still unsolved

AT INDIANAPOLIS

A Southern Delegation Received by the President-Elect.

INDIANAPOLIS Jan 26—A delegation from New Decatur and Decatur Ala, called on General Harrison to-day to present a memorial from the two cities They had a very free and pleasant conversation with the general, who talked much more than is usual with him

He impressed upon them the fact that the great part of the work of bringing a better order of things about in the South depended upon the people there, and that he would try as far as possible to give them such an administration as would help to build up the material wealth of the country, and would endeavor to put only the best men to be found into office, but that they must do something that it was with them to organize among their younger classes a party of true advancement on the basis of protection to American industries

The delegation did not say anything on the cabinet question but most of them favor Mahone

Among the other callers to-day were E P Ferry of Utah and John P De Young of the San Francisco *Chronicle*.

Mr Allison is expected to-morrow This coming visit is the occasion of a good deal of conjecture as to whether or not he will enter the cabinet.

IVES AND STAYNER ARRESTED.

A Railroad Company Swindled Out of Two and a Half Million Dollars

NEW YORK Jan 26—Henry S Ives and George H Stayner were arrested to-day by a deputy sheriff on an order issued by Judge O'Brien, of the supreme court, in the suit of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company Bail in each case was fixed at $250 000 The men are now in the custody of the sheriff They are charged in the suit with misappropriating the funds of the company Frank Lawrence, counsel for the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company was seen in his office this afternoon and said "All I can say is that we on behalf of the railroad company, have sued Ives and Stayner for defrauding the company out of $2 500,000"

The sheriff has been looking for them for the past two days, and was not able to place them until to-day It is hardly expected that bail will be forthcoming on account of the large amount required The chances are that Ives and Stayner will languish in Ludlow street jail until the case is decided

Not having completed arrangements for bail Ives and Stayner are spending the night at the Sinclair house in the custody of deputy sheriffs

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE

Strong Grounds For the Belief That Mrs Lattimer Was Murdered by Her Son

JACKSON Mich Jan 26—A strong web of circumstantial evidence has been wound about Irving Lattimer son of Mrs Mary Lattimer who was murdered Thursday night and this afternoon he was arrested He went to Detroit Thursday noon and registered at the Griswold house. He was not seen from 10 P M until the next morning when he came in and went to his room

The police have advanced the theory that he went to Jackson on the late night train murdered his mother and went back to Detroit early in the morning

The case has created intense excitement here Lattimer's father died about a year ago under very mysterious circumstances He left $10 000 in life insurance and this, on the death of the widow, would revert to the son

OUTRAGES BY "WHITECAPS."

They Tear Down the Houses of Offending Individuals.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Jan 26—News has just been received here of a "White Cap" visit to Jeromeville and the homes of John and Adam Chesrown, in the southern part of Ashland county, last night. There were forty horsemen in the party and thirty others on foot. They visited the homes of three people who sympathized with the Chesrowns and tore down their houses After doing this, they visited John and Adam Chesrown's residence, but the occupants had left

This outbreak is the first manifestation of indignation at the acquittal of the five Chesrowns, who were tried for the murder of Constables Kelly and Holbert, nearly a year ago

COLD WEATHER COMING

Ten Degrees Below Zero at Sioux Falls, Dakota.

ST PAUL, Jan 26.—A cold wave is expected here to-night. At 7 o'clock this evening the mercury was ten above, and the signal service officer says it will go below zero before morning. Fall in temperature has been very pronounced, especially at Sioux Falls Dak. where it dropped 70 degrees in ten hours, from 60 above to 10 below zero.

WHITNEY AND BAYARD

Publication of New Developments in Samoan Affairs.

SIGNS OF A MINISTERIAL SCHISM

The Secretary of the Navy Informs Bayard That it is Germany's Intention to Seize the Islands —An Expression of Policy Asked

WASHINGTON Jan 26—On the 24th inst Congressman Herbert of the naval committee wrote a letter to Secretary Whitney asking for any recent developments in the Samoan matter and for a copy of Whitney's letter of the 5th asking the state department to announce a definite policy on Samoan matters Whitney's reply has just been made public

He says no news has been received from the commanders at Samoa later than that conveyed in the press dispatches The letter continues

Your letter also contains the following request "I should be glad to know if any further enlargement of appropriations in your department should be made in view of the existing conditions"

This inquiry upon its face seems to put upon this department the responsibility of estimating the possible expenditures arising out of conditions which it cannot anticipate Until a decision is reached as to the policy of this government regarding the independence of the Samoan group No judgment can be formed upon the subject Neither the Monroe doctrine nor any other expression of national policy is understood to apply to the islands of the Pacific One by one they have been taken without interference by the United States If there is to be any new departure affecting this group of islands I conceive that the navy department is quite able now to perform every duty arising out of the existing conditions, unless there is a conflict between the policy of this government and that of some other power The differences will doubtless, be harmonized and no extraordinary expenditure will be called for Having brought to the attention of the appropriation department the circumstances specially within the observation of this department seeming to call for definite instructions as to its officers and the whole matter having subsequently been laid before congress by the president it would be preferable that this department should not anticipate conditions beyond its authority or control

WHITNEY TO BAYARD

Included in the correspondence is the following letter of inquiry from Whitney to Bayard

NAVY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON Jan 5 1889

Sir Enclosed herewith I send the copy of a dispatch just received by wire from New Zealand from the captain of the Nipsic now at Samoa. The department is able to send immediately two additional vessels to Samoa in response to this request and had given directions that they be made ready to receive sailing orders and would be pleased to strengthen the force at the Samoan Islands by these and other vessels of the Pacific squadron if any use for that purpose is to be served thereby If however the purpose of the German government, now made entirely clear, imposes no duty upon the officers of the squadron to strengthen the naval force at these islands would only place the officers under irritating conditions with no duty to perform and would in all probability, give rise to trouble The Nipsic is entirely adequate for the protection of our consulate, and as an asylum for non combatants entitled to the protection of our government

In view of the critical situation at the Samoan Islands it seems to the department that the officers of the squadron if further vessels are to be dispatched should receive instructions of a definite character as to their duty in the premises From correspondence heretofore held between the department of state and the German government and from reports received from our naval officers and consular agency at the islands it appears clear that the conquest of these islands is intended by the German government in the interests of a commercial company, and is being consummated by overt acts, which are multiplying day by day There is no longer any other pretext upon which can be explained the interference of German men-of-war in the contest in progress upon the island of Apia

I apprehend that the officers of the navy will not understand, without advices to that effect, what their duty may be under the circumstances as they are developing

Our antecedent relations to this group of islands and the Sandwich Islands have been of an exceptional character and will be likely to give rise to doubts in the minds of the officers as to their duty under the existing conditions

In these groups of islands by treaty harbors have been reserved for the use of the navy of the United States, and as to the Samoa group the three governments of Germany, Great Britain and the United States have, up to recent date acted together upon a theory of mutual co-operation in preserving the autonomy of the people of the Samoan islands. The harbor at Samoa will become of national consequence to the United States in the future as a naval power but if the islands are to go under the dominion of Germany, it would cease to be of use.

The department has heretofore directed the officers of the squadron to act in accordance with instructions which the consular agent at Samoa shall receive from the department of state, but in view of late advice, and this request for additional force, the department desires to be advised whether it is the purpose of the government to announce any policy regarding the Samoan group of which the officers should be advised,

Very respectfully, W C WHITNEY

NOTES

The dispatch from the commander of the Nipsic referred to above is dated Auckland, January 5, and was given in an Associated Press dispatch some time ago It details the happenings on the islands, and asks an additional force

Inquiry at the navy department this afternoon developed the fact that Secretary Bayard has made a direct response to Secretary Whitney's letter of inquiry as to the policy of the government. It is understood however, that the president's action in referring the matter to congress was based to a considerable degree upon the points made in Secretary Whitney's letter

In answer to an inquiry, Secretary Whitney this afternoon said there is no antagonism between the state department and navy department in this matter

Chairman Herbert, of the house naval committee said this evening, in referring to Secretary Whitney's letter, that the Secretary was undoubtedly right and represented the position of the administration when he said that in this matter the policy of the government should be shaped by congress

BISMARCK SIZING US UP

WASHINGTON Jan 26—Mr Letrie an attache of the German legation has just arrived from Berlin His mission is supposed to cover a comprehensive and rapid survey of the military and naval resources of the United States in defense and offense Particularly he is expected to inspect the harbor defense of the principal seaports and incidentally make a report on our ability to command sea going steamers which could be speedily converted into commerce destroying privateers

HUNGARIAN OPINION

Press Criticism of the Samoan Difficulties—Favors America

VIENNA, Jan 26—The *Pesther Lloyd* and other Hungarian papers in discussing the Samoan question favor American opposition to Germany's encroachments The *Pesther Lloyd* says: America cannot allow German supremacy in a place which is acquiring enormous commercial and strategic importance After the Isthmus of Panama shall have been pierced the military prestige of Germany will not impose upon Americans who have no occasion to accede to German claims

GERMAN PRESS COMMENT

BERLIN Jan 26—The *North German Gazette* says "Advices from San Francisco show that the Chamber of Commerce element is in opposition to Germany's policy in Samoa. Anti German feeling is heightened by the action of Sewall the American consul in Samoa There is no conflict between Germany and America It is only Sewall and the American officials in Samoa who are anxious to cause a complication"

THE BANISHED RULER

Samoa's Deposed King Malietoa on the Marshall Islands

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 26—The American schooner H S Tiernan has arrived here from Marshall islands, the place of banishment of Malietoa, the deposed king of Samoa. Malietoa arrived at Jaluit, on Bonham island, about November 25th, on the German man-of-war Olga. He was accorded the liberty of the island, but was guarded by German soldiers, and prevented from holding any intercourse with the white people of Jaluit.

E M. Morgan, United States consul at Jaluit, endeavored to get into conversation with the deposed king but was prevented from doing so. Malietoa has aged considerable since being placed in captivity, and he wanders aimlessly about Jaluit, as if he had given up all hope of escape.

Famine in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26.—A special dispatch from Kansas City, received here, says that many people of Seward county, Kan., are on the verge of starvation. Appeals have been sent to various places.

A PATRIOTIC OFFER

Ex-Governor Perkins Willing to Send his Steamers to Samoa.

SAN FRANCISCO Jan 26—Ex Governor Perkins of the firm of Goodall Perkins & Co states that he can furnish the navy department with all the steamers it requires to go to Samoa if the government wishes them

"We have at least six steamers on the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's line, said he "that will meet all the requirements as troop ships These are the Queen of the Pacific, City of Puebla Santa Rosa Umatilla Mexico and the Walla Walla Two of them are in port now and the others are constantly going to and fro Either one or two of these steamers if required can be made ready to sail at four hours notice with a full supply of coal on board The government need not trouble itself about any difficulty in chartering vessels while our steamers are available"

CONSUL BLACKLOCK'S REPORT

It Will Probably Be Made Public Next Monday

WASHINGTON Jan 26—The secretary of state this morning received a long dispatch from Vice Consul Blacklock at Samoa giving additional particulars in regard to the disturbance on the island on the 18th ultimo in which so many Germans were killed and wounded by the natives under the leadership of an alleged American citizen named Klein

A cable message was received from Consul Blacklock January 5 by way of Auckland but the present dispatch explains the occurrences in a clearer and more comprehensive manner than was possible at that time This mail was brought by the Pacific Mail steamer which arrived at San Francisco Saturday It probably will be given to the press Monday

GENERAL HARRISON'S WISHES

A Statement Will be Made When the Samoan Question Comes Up in the Senate

NEW YORK Jan 26—The *Herald's* Washington special says "When the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill is called up in the senate next week a statement will be made authoritatively of President-elect Harrison in regard to his wishes in the Samoan matter

This matter assumes a graver importance in view of the fact that Sherman's proposed amendments for the defense of our Samoan rights are to be made available under emergency instead of becoming effective July 1 as usual

ARIZONA'S NEW CAPITAL

The Legislature Will Go to Phoenix January 29

PRESCOTT A T Jan 26—The bill to remove the territorial capital of Arizona has passed both houses and been signed by the governor Both houses passed a resolution to-day to adjourn at noon Monday January 28 and meet at Phoenix Thursday February 7 It is understood that a fund was raised by the citizens of Phoenix to pay all the expenses of removal and two Pullman cars have been ordered to transport the members to Phoenix who will leave here Tuesday morning the 29th

A CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

PRESCOTT Ariz Jan 26—At the afternoon session of the legislature the resolution adopted this morning providing for adjournment on the 28th inst was reconsidered by both houses and defeated A resolution was then introduced for both houses to meet in joint session to-night at 7 o'clock and adjourn to meet on the 7th of February in Phoenix

PANIC IN A THEATER

A Small Fire Creates Consternation—No Serious Casualties

ST LOUIS Jan 26—Some wild excitement occurred at the Olympic theatre this afternoon Near the end of the first act a small fire was noticed and at once the great audience became panic stricken Then some one cried Fire and for a time it looked as though there must be loss of life as the audience was composed principally of ladies and children Some women fainted others went into hysterics and it was with great difficulty that the few men present restored order No serious casualties are reported

REMARKABLE SUCCESS

The Bostonians Take In $20 000 In Two Weeks

DENVER Jan 26—The Bostonians closed a two weeks engagement to-night that proved the greatest operatic season both socially and financially ever played in this city The receipts of the engagement are over $20 000

Arrangements have just been completed by Manager Hayman, of San Francisco and Manager Davis, of Chicago whereby the Bostonians will make an extended tour of the Pacific Coast during May and June

KILLED BY A MOB

A Murderer is Shot While Being Taken to Jail

NEW ORLEANS Jan 26—James W Trainer reprimanded a colored employe named Samuel Wakefield last night Wakefield met Trainer and in the altercation which ensued killed him Officers started with Wakefield to the jail but a mob surrounded them and in the struggle Wakefield was shot and killed

DETERMINED COAL MINERS

Thirteen Thousand of Them Will Strike Unless Their Terms are Accepted

PITTSBURG Jan 26.—A joint meeting of the Knights of Labor organizations at the Connellsville coke regions to-night resolved upon a strike soon unless the operators grant an advance approximating 10 per cent In case of a strike which appears inevitable, upwards of 13 000 men will go out.

INGERSOLL BLACKBALLED

His Infidelity Keeps Him Out of the "Players Club"

NEW YORK Jan 26—Robert G Ingersoll has been blackballed by the newly established Players Club" founded by Edwin Booth The cause is his anti religious views Ingersoll says his name was proposed without his knowledge It is understood that Augustus Daly headed the opposition

The Brooklyn Strike Continues

NEW YORK Jan 26—The tie-up on the Atlantic avenue street car lines, in Brooklyn continues to-day Gangs of Italians who went to the depot to take the cars, were set on by the old hands badly beaten and driven away

There are no new developments in the Brooklyn car strike to-night. John Raskov, of Hoboken and Max Rosenberg, of New York applicants for work were beaten by the strikers Rosenberg so badly that he was taken to the hospital No arrests have been made

The Western Railroad Presidents

CHICAGO, Jan 26—At a meeting of the Western railroad presidents to consider the plan for the maintenance of rates nothing decisive was accomplished up to 1 o'clock when a recess was taken The report of the committee on the boundaries of the territories covered by the agreement was not satisfactory, and was referred back for revision

Opposed to the Northern Pacific

OTTAWA, Jan 26—The conservative opposition in the provincial legislature at Quebec has announced its intention to fight the project of the Northern Pacific in its application to the legislature to secure a through route to Canada via Ottawa to the sea.

A Defaulting Ex Trustee

KNOXVILLE Tenn Jan 26—It has been discovered that Ben Profitt, an ex trustee of Cooke county, is a defaulter from $10 000 to $20 000 The citizens whose names appear on the bond, assert that they did not sign it, and that their names are forged

A Fatal Coasting Accident.

VIRGINIA, Nev., Jan. 26—Thomas Johns, aged 5 years, while coasting down a steep bank near the Julia mine yesterday, was hurled from his sled and struck his head against a rock, fracturing his skull and producing death a few hours later

A Worthless Son.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 26—F C Haley who is in jail at La Grange, Ky, for robbing a house, proves to be the son of the late mayor of St Catharines, Canada who died recently, leaving his boy a fortune of $60,000

Allison Goes to Indianapolis.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—Senator Allison left Washington this morning for Indianapolis.

Take the "Northern Pacific Railroad," the dining-car route for all points East Office, No. 2 Washington street.

NORTHWESTERN NEWS

Proposed Railway From Portland to Oregon City.

NOTES FROM THE STATE CAPITOL

Suicide of a Broken Down Actor Hunt Has a Conference With the Dayton People Events in the Territory

SALEM O Jan 26 Articles of incorporation were filed to-day in the secretary of state's office by the Metropolitan Railway Company James Steel H L Pittock C E Smith M C George and S W Walker incorporators, object to build a railroad from Portland to Oregon City on the west side of the Willamette river principal office Portland capital stock $[illegible]00 000

The West Coast Phonograph Company W B King J H Thatcher and F K Strong, incorporators object to manufacture use etc phonographs phonograph graphophones and similar instruments capital stock $1 000 000, principal office Portland

The Portland & Willamette Valley Bridge Company Wm Reid John McGuire and D W Cum[illegible] incorporators, object to build a toll bridge across the Willamette river between Marion and Yamhill counties capital stock $250 000 principal office Portland

The Yaquina Deep Sea Fishing Company supplementary articles of incorporation changing the principal office from Yaquina to Portland and increasing the capital stock from $40 000 to $150 000 object to establish an electric light plant at Yaquina Wm T Ridie George H Chance and Sylvester L West signers of the supplementary articles

THE GAMBLERS

James Meagher is the name of the gambler arrested last night instead of Jones He appeared and waived examination and deposited $50 for his appearance before the grand jury Then J S McDonald also swore out a warrant against Jack Halliwell saloon keeper for allowing unlawful games Halliwell was bound over to the grand jury and gave bail and then Halliwell had McDonald arrested for gambling and he deposited $100 bail

THE PROPOSED WOOLEN MILL

A conference was held this evening at the parlor of the First National bank between the committee of the Board of Trade and Thomas Kay of Brownsville in relation to the woolen mill at Salem While the full text of the arrangement now about completed cannot be given at the present time there remains but one obstacle in the way of the mill and that is the water power If a proper power can be secured the mill is assured such a mill as will use up in manufacture 200 000 pounds of wool each year as a starter to be increased as fast as the demand calls for it Mr Kay goes from here to Molalla to-morrow and will return here about Wednesday when another and final meeting will be held At that time the question of a water power will be settled and with it the question of the mill

SAYS HE WAS NOT WHIPPED

Mr McMahan of the Woodburn *Independent* denies that he was whipped by Mr Caples and says he came out first best Caples is a brother in law of Mr Henlow who was called a fraud by McMahan

A CONTEST FOR THE POSTOFFICE

A good deal of excitement was manifested to-day over the future location of the post office Some want it moved to a place more central and different interests are working to secure it. The First National bank block, the opera house block and the present location have representatives out securing subscriptions to supply and furnish suitable room without cost to the government and propositions will be sent in to-morrow An effort was made to-day to harmonize these elements, and let the authorities choose for themselves and pay a fair rental but this failed so now each party will bid for it

SUICIDE OF A BROKEN DOWN ACTOR

Rather Than Freeze He Ended Life With an Overdose of Morphine

HELENA Mont Jan 26—Charles Townley a broken down actor who had quit the profession several years ago because of his habits of inebriety, committed suicide at Lewiston yesterday with morphine He had evidently prepared for the event as a cap was pulled down over his ears and his coat was buttoned Upon his breast was pinned a paper on which was written

"I cannot freeze to death. I have been ruined by a prostitute She soaked my tools for whisky and I could have made money by paper-hanging and house-painting What little money I did get bought whisky for the harlot I curse the time I met her So I have poisoned myself"

Townley was a man who had known better days He was at one time an actor in the Chicago, St. Louis and Pacific coast theaters His career at Livingston has been one of dissipation and crime, and he sank gradually lower and lower until he became one of the outcasts of the town He was before the last district court on a charge of living with a well known town woman "Calamity Jane," but the evidence was not sufficient to convict He will be buried by the county as he has no friends or relatives here

HUNT MEETS THE DAYTON PEOPLE

Terms on Which He Will Extend His Road to Their City

DAYTON W T Jan 26—This afternoon the opera house was crowded to its utmost capacity by citizens and farmers who met G W Hunt to receive from him a proposition regarding the extension of his line to this city A number of speeches were made and Hunt's proposition which was to build here by December 1 for $45,000, right of way, and depot grounds was enthusiastically received A canvassing committee was appointed and every assurance given that a subsidy will be raised and the road built.

FROM CENTRALIA

Death of a Pioneer—Activity in Real Estate—Etc

CENTRALIA, W T Jan 26—William Bryant died at his home here this morning He came here twenty six years ago before there was a town or settlers at all and has resided here ever since He will be interred in the cemetery to-morrow

Yesterday a real estate firm here sold in the Railroad addition seven lots at $200 each They were inside lots The same number were sold by the company One corner lot was sold in the same locality to a St Paul man at $1000 The Tacoma Land Company bought a tract north of the Railroad addition at $17 000 yesterday Several quite heavy deals were consummated in town to-day

Work will commence on the railroad hotel Monday next. The building is to be three stories Seventy five thousand feet of lumber will be used in its construction Many other buildings were commenced this week

A large force of men and teams were put on the streets of the old town to-day, to make much needed improvement

The railroad surveyors returned to work to-day from the smallpox quarantine no smallpox showing itself in camp

THE NAVAL COMMISSION

They Will Come to the Columbia on the Steamer Manzanita

SEATTLE W T, Jan 26—Charles H Kittinger secretary of the Board of Trade of Seattle has received a telegram from Washington saying the naval yard commission started from there Tuesday At San Francisco the commission will take the tender Manzanita and come to the Columbia and then visit the Sound

Tacoma News Items

TACOMA Jan 26—A meeting of the city council called for this evening to take action on the Morgan license matter, adjourned for lack of a quorum Several members refused to attend, alleging that the meeting was illegally called, and shirked on that ground Steele remembering a recent occasion when the chief of police sent after him, desired to have the chief sent to hunt up the members, but the mayor decided that he had no power unless a quorum were present. No date was set for the next special meeting, and probably Morgan will be allowed to continue selling till Saturday next, when the regular meeting of the council will be held.

An old gentleman, living in the Fourth ward, mysteriously disappeared. He has not been seen since last night, when he called to see a friend at the Central hotel. He had a considerable amount of money with him which he carried very carelessly and as there are hopes that he may turn up all right, friends request that his name be not published at present.

FROM OLYMPIA.

A Logger Drowned—Supreme Court Proceedings Etc.

OLYMPIA W T Jan 26—Daniel Duffy was drowned in the Wishkah river, near Aberdeen yesterday while rafting logs

A full meeting of the bar association will be held in this city Monday evening

Sheriff Cochrane of King county was in Olympia to-day in consultation with Governor Semple

Hon L Whitson left for Yakima and Messrs D J Crowley and J H Graves went down the Sound to-day

The application of Tacoma lodge of Good Templars for an injunction against the Collegiate institute will be heard Monday before Judge Allyn

The following officers and trustees were elected by Tacoma lodge last evening W H Roberts, C T Mrs M Burbhager V T Charles D Garfield secretary; N Pattison financial secretary J S Dobbins treasurer Mrs Mary V Johns, chaplain Ed Jeffers M Mrs F Drewry I G, Joseph Chilberg O G and J S Dobbins W W Work C D Garfield M A Root G M Savage Clayton Aldridge Joseph Chilberg N Pattison A D Wright Amelia Chilberg Jeane McCarrogher Edith Drury and Nettie Guyot trustees

SUPREME COURT

In the supreme court to-day the case of Angus McLean now under sentence of death went over to the July term The case of the territory vs G E Myer on error from the Fourth district was dismissed Judgment was reversed in the case of Owsley vs the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company In the case of Kichu vs the territory judgment was reversed

Walla Walla Notes

WALLA WALLA Jan 26—Among improvements the coming spring are a large agricultural warehouse on Main street by Stiver & Walker a three story block on First and Main by William Sawyer iron front to be added to the present Baker & Boyer banking house and handsome residences for H I Johnson and W W Baker

C J Elder the man arrested and taken to Seattle accused of the murder of Summerville is here proclaiming his innocence He says he will shortly sue the Seattle *Times* and the officers arresting him

Leading farmers interviewed state that grain prospects never were better

The commission of David R Clendenin as colonel of the second United States cavalry was received yesterday

Dr J F Bingham left this morning for Atlantic City where his wife is so ill that she is not expected to recover

Victoria Notes

VICTORIA B C Jan 26—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of McCann the pugilist who won the recent battle fought at Salt Spring island and who left for the Sound some days ago He is believed to be a professional travelling under an assumed name

The steamer Umatilla sailed for San Francisco this afternoon with 100 passengers

A young man of this city partook liberally of canned oysters and it took three doctors to save him from dying through the poisoning effects

A company of capitalists have bonded four of the principal quartz lodes at Texada island The work of developing the properties will be commenced forthwith

Crushed by a Falling Tree

SEATTLE W T Jan 26—The body of Edgar Philbrick a labor 44 years of age was found dead Friday morning under a tree that had fallen upon him during the night. He had evidently been under the influence of liquor and had wandered to a tree that was burning at the root lying by the fire and a snag turned off and fell upon him

STRIKING SEAMEN AND FIREMEN

Sailors Dragged Ashore by an Excited Mob and Not Permitted to Return.

LIVERPOOL Jan 26—The striking seamen and firemen last night boarded the steamer Kansas and dragged ashore eight men who had refused to strike To-day thousands of strikers lined the quay and prevented the men from shipping assaulting them and throwing their kits into the water The crew was shipped for the steamer African under a strong police guard

The crowd of strikers and their sympathizers increasing the police have summoned reinforcements It is expected that more non strikers will attempt to ship and that a fracas will occur The ship owners sent a deputation to the mayor, and he has promised police protection

FRIENDLESS GROVER CLEVELAND

A Statement Clipped From Democratic "New York World"

From an Interview with George W Childs of the Philadelphia Ledger

Next the conversation turned upon President Cleveland. "I think he has made a safe conscientious president," said he "I was ready to support him in the *Ledger* for a re-election until he sent to congress his tariff measure In my writing, to my mind he made a great mistake There are points about Mr Cleveland likewise which display an utter want of tact. For instance only lately Daniel Dougherty lectured in Washington No member of the president's household attended, and I know he felt hurt because of the neglect. He had nominated Mr. Cleveland at St. Louis in an eloquent presentation and had displayed warm friendship for him Then there is Mr Singerly, the editor of the *Record*. He supported Cleveland, and contributed largely in money to aid his cause Recently he was in Washington He saw Mr Cleveland, and when he came back he confessed to me that he was a cold man I recall again that upon an occasion an effort was made to have a great grand son of Gouverneur Morris appointed a pension examiner or something of the kind Gouverneur Morris was a Revolutionary hero While General Washington did the fighting Mr Morris furnished the money The place young Morris wanted had been filled by one who had died Until the appointment was made he was acting I wrote to Secretary Bayard, an old friend, and in due time he acknowledged the letter and said he would do what he could to have the young man appointed He however was not appointed I mention this to show the president's want of tact So general was there a like application to the requests of others that he forced himself into the attitude of not having a personal following or personal friend

He Thought It Was an Auction and Bid

St Louis Globe Democrat.

Congressman Collins says that the choosing of a president last November was an auction not an election That was what Mr Cleveland thought we presume when he made his bid of $10 000 for the office

A Will To Be Contested.

POUGHKEEPSIE Jan 26—It is probable that the probate of the will of John Guy Vassar will be contested by his relatives The value of the estate is $2 000 000 The ground for the contest is not stated

Smallpox Prevalent

KANSAS CITY Jan 26—The *Journal's* special from Oberlin Kansas says that there are twenty one cases of smallpox there Rigorous measures are being enforced for the suppression of the disease.

Three Thousand Men Unemployed

SHENANDOAH Pa Jan 26—Nearly 3000 men were thrown idle to-day in this part of the coal regions by the suspension of all the Lehigh coal companies and individual coal quarries

Four Children Burned to Death

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan 26—At Oglethorpe yesterday four small children who were left in the house by Mary Porter, colored while she went to work, were burned to death

A Murderer Hanged.

ELDAVILLE, Ga, Jan 26—Charles Blackman colored was hanged for the murder of Stonewall Lindee, white

A Publisher Dead.

BOSTON Jan. 25.—Charles A B Shephard of Lee & Shephard, publishers, died this morning, aged 68 years.

A Wardrobe Sold at Auction.

NEW YORK, Jan 25—The theatrical wardrobe of the late Lester Wallack was sold at auction to-day.

On the Gallows

CAMERON, Tex, Jan 25—Charles McGill was hanged here to-day for the murder of Willie Leonard

General Roger Jones Dead.

FORT MONROE, Jan 26.—Inspector General Roger Jones, United States army, died this morning

Purchase your tickets and reserve your sleeping-car accommodations at No. 2 Washington street, Office Northern Pacific Railroad.

A SPEECH BY BISMARCK.

His Foreign Policy Defended With Spirit and Vigor.

HE IS HAND IN HAND WITH ENGLAND

Herr Bamberger Taunts the Chancellor With His Change of Policy—A Brief Allusion to the Samoan Complications.

BERLIN Jan 26—The East Africa bill came up in the reichstag to-day The chamber was crowded Count Herbert Bismarck explained the reasons which prompted the government to introduce the measure

Wissmann, imperial commissioner for East Africa urged the reichstag not to accept the bill He asked the members to rely upon his experience gained by eight years' wandering in Africa Bismarck entered the chamber while Wissmann was speaking and took a seat Bamburger followed. Wissmann strongly opposed the measure.

Bismarck also took part in the discussion and asserted that the best of relations existed between Germany and England, and Germany and Zanzibar "If," he said, "Germany wants a tropical country, she must keep East Africa I have not been originally a colonial man but now I follow the will of the majority of the German nation" The bill was referred to a committee, Bismarck and Von Bennigsen agreeing thereto

BERLIN CABLE LETTER.

Bismarck Declares That He is Acting in Concord With England.

[Copyrighted by the Associated Press.]

BERLIN Jan 26—After the discussion in the reichstag to-day the East Africa bill was referred to a committee of twenty-one members Under urgency the measure will be reported and read the second time on Tuesday.

Interest in to-day's debate centered in the speech of Prince Bismarck which was delivered with unusual animation and unmistakable earnestness The chancellor said he could not undertake to be responsible for everything and that something must be left to the officials sent there to settle affairs. He continued

Touching the question of the position we take toward foreign powers I can only say we have proceeded and shall ever proceed, solely in agreement with England the greatest colonial power of the world I deny therefore, emphatically, the suggestion that we have any intention to proceed against the Sultan of Zanzibar in opposition to the wishes of England in Zanzibar. Also in Samoa we are in the fullest accord with England, and advance hand in hand with her [cheers] We are absolutely resolved to be one with the English government and to uphold the unity we have shared with the English in Africa.—[Cheers.]

The only unpleasantness that has arisen has been with subordinate officials for whom the government neither cares nor will be responsible.

It has never occurred to us that we should ask England for an explanation in our own sphere of power Such a thing is beyond the range of possibility

I cannot recognize the necessity for discussion of this bill in committee. I could just as well say to the full house what I might have to say to such a committee. Time gained on this question is not only money but blood gained Besides, we have no information that could be given to the committee about the details of our plans, the force to be enrolled and their arms and ammunitions, for fear of making any foes acquainted with them. The blockade has less of military than of political significance The chief thing was to prove to the natives the unity existing between Germany and England and also to show the European powers that the concert was complete

We have concluded no treaties with England, but can regard her as an old historic ally, with whom we have been in harmony for 150 years, even on colonial questions.

HIS CHANGE OF POLICY

The chancellor adverted to the criticisms of Herr Bamberger taunting him with a change of colonial policy He read passages from speeches made in 1885 and admitted that he had departed from opinions therein expressed but his present action was dictated solely by immediate circumstances.

For the sake of 2 000 000 marks (he continued), I cannot throw myself against the great impulse of the nation or offer opposition to the will of the whole country To this day I am not a colonial man I entertain the gravest apprehension on the subject, but have been compelled to yield to the general demand of the nation I would venture to advise Herr Bamberger to follow my example. We cannot look for results in three months no, nor in three years. Perhaps thirty years hence the people may bitterly rue to-day's neglect of duty If the locomotive of the empire has struck out a track for itself, I will not be one to throw stones in its way

Returning to the bill, he held that it was not a question of the East Africa Company, but of civilization. They must keep their eyes fixed on suppression of the slave-trade, and must obtain a mastery of the traffic. A further task before them was utilization of the fertile strip on the East African coast.

Prince Bismarck left the reichstag after the reference of the bill to the committee.

THE EMPEROR AND THE STUDENTS.

The emperor's birthday will be celebrated to-morrow A section of students, irritated by remarks which the emperor recently addressed to Rector Gebhardt, propose to hold a hostile demonstration in front of the palace Professor Gebhardt says the emperor severely commented on the immoral life of the students and their tendency towards irreligion His majesty said a majority of the students professed progressist doctrines and were encouraged therein by democratic professors. He further complained that the growth of the Jewish element in the university was among the principal agents of the progressist propaganda. He finished by denouncing the practice of dueling, saying: "Your students should frequent churches, rather than beer shops and fencing saloons." This admonition staggered Professor Gebhardt who does not appear to have been capable of making a reply

The police have been warned of discontent among the students and are taking precautions to prevent their assembling near the palace

CHEAP TELEGRAPH RATES.

The Reduction of Rates Between Europe and America Increases the Earnings.

LONDON Jan 26—The Anglo-American Telegraph Company has issued a report stating that since fixing the rate at one shilling a word for telegrams between England and America the revenue of the company has increased 7 per cent while its traffic has increased [illegible] per cent The directors are yet undecided whether or not it will be a financial success So far however the results have been satisfactory

CABLE NOTES.

Great Britain Accepts.

WASHINGTON, Jan 26—The secretary of state has received from Phelps, minister to Great Britain a telegram stating that the British government has notified him of its acceptance of the invitation to the international maritime conference at Washington this autumn

Preparing for the Succession.

BERLIN Jan 26.—According to the *National Zeitung* full arrangements have been made, in anticipation of the death of the king of the Netherlands. Immediately upon the king's death the premier of Luxemburg will announce the parliamentary law regulating the succession or will proclaim that the Duke of Nassau will take possession of Luxemburg

Attempted Suicide.

LONDON Jan 26—An American, supposed to be George S. Dwyer, cut his throat with a razor in the Ariel Hotel, at Islington, to-day. Upon his trunks are the labels of several American railways, principally Chicago roads. He is not expected to recover.

Meeting of the Panama Stockholders.

PARIS Jan. 26.—A meeting of the interested Panama canal shareholders was held to-night De Lesseps presiding. After a lengthy talk over the prospects here confidence in the new company was expressed.

Killed by the Natives.

LONDON, Jan 26—A dispatch from Brisbane Queensland, says: Mr. Armstrong, government labor agent in New Guinea, was inveigled ashore by the natives on the island of Mancha and put to death.

A Place for Sackville.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The St. James Gazette states that Sir W. A. White, the British ambassador to Turkey, will shortly retire and that he will be succeeded by Sackville.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER is what you need for Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness, and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle. Skidmore & Co. druggists.

Y BISMARCK.

oy Defended With nd Vigor.

ND WITH ENGLAND

nts the Chancellor With icy—A Brief Allus on n Complications

—The East Africa bill ting to-day The cham- ount Herbert Bismarck rs which prompted the luce the measure l commissioner for East hsing not to accept the members to rely upon d by eight years' wan- Bismarck entered the nann was speaking and urger followed Wiss- d the measure k part in the discussion e best of relations ex- any and England, and zibar "If," he said, tropical country, she rica I have not been man, but now I follow ty of the German na- referred to a committee, m Bennigsen agreeing

BLE LETTER.

That He is Acting in With England.

n, Associated Press.]

After the discussion in he East Africa bill was tee of twenty one mem- the measure will be re- econd time on Tuesday. debate centered in the narck, which was deliv- imation and unmistak- he chancellor said he to be responsible for something must be left here to settle affairs He

on of the position we take , I can only say we have er proceed, solely in agree- e greatest colonial power herefore, emphatically, the e any intention to proceed Zanzibar in opposition to d in Zanzibar Also—in illest accord with England, and with her [cheers] We to be one with the English phold the unity we have n in Africa—[cheers] tress that has arisen has officials, for whom the gov- nor will be responsible to us that we should ask ation in our own sphere of beyond the range of pos-

he necessity for discussion e. I could just as well say I might have to say to such ined on this question is not gained Besides, we have ould be given to the com- s of our plans, the force to rms and ammunitions, for oes acquainted with them. of military than of political f thing was to prove to the ing between Germany and how the European powers mplete. no treaties with England, an old historic ally with in harmony for 150 years, ions.

GE OF POLICY

lverted to the criticisms , taunting him with a olicy. He read passages e in 1885, and admitted l from opinins therein esent action was dictated circumstances

00 marks (he continued) I against the great impulse of opposition to the will of To this day I am I entertain the gravest ubject, but has been com- general demand of the na- to advise Herr Bamberger We cannot look for re- no, nor in three years. Per- e the people may bitterly f duty. If the locomotive ck out a track for itself, I w stones in its way

ill, he held that it was e East Africa Company, They must keep their ssion of the slave trade, astery of the traffic A them was utilization of e East African coast. eft the reichstag after the to the committee.

AND THE STUDENTS.

thday will be celebrated on of students, irritated e emperor recently ad- bhardt, propose to hold tion in front of the pal- hardt says the emperor l on the immoral life of ir tendency towards ir- ity said a majority of the rogressist doctrines and rein by democratic pro- r complained that the h element in the univer- principal agents of the ada. He finished by de- ice of dueling, saying: ould frequent churches, ps and fencing saloons" aggered Professor Geb- appear to have been ca- eply. een warned of discontent and are taking precau- ur assembling near the

FGRAPH RATES.

Rates Between Europe reases the Earnings.

—The Anglo-American y has issued a report stat- the rate at one shilling a between England and e of the company has in- while its traffic has in The directors are yet or not it will be a finan- however the results have

F NOTES.

itain Accepts

. 26—The secretary of rom Phelps, minister to legram stating that the has notified him of its invitation to the interna- nference at Washington

r the Succession.

According to the *National* ements have been made, e death of the king of Immediately upon the emier of Luxemburg will amentary law regulating will proclaim that the l take possession of Lux-

ted Suicide.

—An American, supposed er, cut his throat with a otel, at Islington, to-day, re the labels of several s, principally Chicago xpected to recover.

Panama Stockholders.

A meeting of the inter- l shareholders was held s presiding. After a he prospects here, confi- mpany was accorded.

y the Natives.

—A dispatch from Bris- says: Mr. Armstrong, gent in New Guinea, was the natives on the island to death.

for Sackville.

—The *St. James Gazette* White, the British am- will shortly retire and eeded by Sackville.

ills is what you need for Dyspepsia, Dizziness, [illegible] sia. Price 10 and 75 cents & Co., druggists.

OTHER COAST EVENTS.

Charges Against Governor Swineford of Alaska.

THE WILSON PARK OBSERVATORY

San Diego's New Railroads—The Canadian Pacific's Freight Business—A Mystery Solved—Marriage of Theatrical People.

SAN FRANCISCO Jan 26—The statement has been published here that Governor Swineford, of the territory of Alaska, during the past two years, contrary to the statutes, has issued and sold to various persons within his government a number of licenses, permitting the sale of spirits wine and any fermented liquors

The following is the form of permit issued by Swineford and it is openly stated in Sitka that the governor has an interest in the fees levied by H E Hayden, ex officio treasurer of the district

TERRITORY OF ALASKA, }
SITKA Sept [illegible] 1887 }

John Timmons having paid to H E Hayden ex-officio treasurer the sum of $[illegible] a license is hereby granted him to sell and dispose of any spirituous malt or fermented liquors, [illegible] in Juneau, in the territory of Alaska for six months, from the [illegible] day of September, 1887 to the [illegible] day of March, 1888 in conformity with the provisions of the United States statutes [illegible] the unorganized territory of Alaska and with the provisions of the organic act providing a civil government for the territory and also in conformity with any regulations or executive order heretofore or hereafter made by the president of the United States relative to the sale of spirituous liquors in said territory

Witness my hand and official seal

A P SWINEFORD Governor

Section 1955 of the Revised Statutes of the United States explicitly forbids any spirituous liquors being introduced into the territory of Alaska while the organic act in no way abrogates that section

Under the presidential order, signed by President Grant, and which has been confirmed by his successors only a certain quantity of spirit or liquor, for medicinal use is allowed to be landed in the territory A bond approved by the collector of customs has to be entered into which states the uses that this liquor is to be put to.

Inquiries made at the custom house here and also of persons who have recently returned from Alaska fail to show that either the treasury department, or the president has authorized Gov Swineford to grant licences to sell liquor

THE WILSON'S PEAK OBSERVATORY

Definite Arrangements Made for its Erection—A Big Glass.

LOS ANGELES Jan 26—The observatory which it is proposed to erect on Wilson's peak is now considered assured The party which visited the top of the peak to locate the observatory and test the atmospheric conditions have returned and all expressed themselves as well satisfied They include Professor Clark Professor Pickering president of the board of the university and Thomas E Frazier who built the Lick observatory

Frazier has this to say

I have been on Mount Hamilton and nearly all of the high peaks of California, but never saw a more perfect site for an observatory than Wilson's peak It is far better than Mount Hamilton The observatory will be located at a point 5890 feet high, as indicated by our aneroid barometer Five hundred feet away is a spring of living water, which settles one important problem

We had a 4 inch telescope with us which we packed up on a burro With this Professor Pickering took a number of observations The atmosphere was nearly all the time in a perfect condition Mr Clarke now understands just where the observatory is to be located and has a good idea of the atmospheric condition of the mountain

It was learned from President Bonard that a contract with Clarke for a 40 inch glass will be formally closed in a day or two The contract will be almost a duplicate of the one for the Lick glass The glass is already cast in Paris, being the one intended for exhibition at the world's fair and if not taken by President Bonard was to have gone to South America It is 41 inches in diameter now but grinding will reduce it to some extent

SAN DIEGO'S NEW RAILROADS

Contracts Signed for Their Speedy Completion

SAN DIEGO Cal Jan 26 W H Carlson of the Ocean beach & Del Mar railroad has returned from New York where he has made arrangements by which the properties of the company were sold to a new corporation to be known as the San Diego Eastern Railway & Terminal Company with half a million dollars capital stock

The new company is under the contract to complete and operate the road from Roseville to Ocean Beach within six months and cars and engines are now on the way William Graves president of the Georgetown railway has been chosen manager and will be here to begin active work in ten days

The old company of which Carlson is president, holds $200,000 worth of the stock and bonds of each road C P Huntington told Carlson that he would return to the coast in about a month, when he would visit San Diego, to determine if the Southern Pacific should be built to this city

THE CANADIAN'S FREIGHT BUSINESS

A Great Change for the Better Since the Differentials Went Into Effect.

SAN FRANCISCO Jan 26—M M Stern, agent here of the Canadian Pacific states that the new differentials have made a great difference in the business which the road is obtaining in this city and on the Pacific coast He says

Previous to the last meeting of the Transcontinental association, the managers of the northern lines complained that they were not receiving a fair share of business Differentials consequently were reduced and now these lines are hauling more freight than they have ever done before

Stern states that he is now shipping between two and three hundred tons per week This has kept up so well that [illegible] of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, have decided to run a steamer to Vancouver every five days, instead of every week as at present

A MYSTERY SOLVED

The Reappearance of a Man Supposed To Be Lost.

STOCKTON, Jan 26—Harris Gurecion whose mysterious disappearance was reported a few days ago from near Farmington in this county, where he left a wagon and three horses loose in the road appeared here to-day and reported at the sheriff's office apparently all right He will go to his home in Oakland to-morrow He left his home and family on the 11th inst at 8 o'clock in the morning with his team, while under a hallucination, to get away from people who were supposed to be chasing him

ACTOR AND ACTRESS

The Marriage of Two Members of the Carleton Troupe

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 26—John K Murray and Clara Lane, of the Carleton Opera Company were married at St Mary's cathedral this evening, prior to the farewell performance of the company in this city The bridegroom is from Pittsburg, while Miss Lane's parents reside in Boston

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL MEETING

President Campbell Making Arrangements for Speeches by Harrison.

SAN FRANCISCO Jan 26—J M Campbell superintendent of the Oakland schools is president of the department of superintendence of the United States, that meets in the city of Washington the three days following the inauguration of President Harrison

Mr Campbell as president of that department, has all the work of arranging for the meeting He has prepared a programme and has forwarded it to be printed Campbell has arranged to have President Harrison and Senator Stanford address the meeting, besides having present a host of distinguished scholars and educators who will give their views on education and the best methods of instruction

EXCURSIONS FROM THE EAST.

Raymond and Whitcomb Preparing to Make the Coming Season a Success

SAN FRANCISCO Jan. 26—The advance agent of the Raymond and Whitcomb excursion parties says: "We have four parties going north to Oregon, Washington territory and British Columbia One leaves Boston April 4 another April 11 and others in May and June. Two of these will return East over the Northern Pacific"

"In regard to our vestibule cars I do not know that they are finer than they were last year, but they are just about as fine and convenient as they can be. A good many people will go to Alaska before returning home."

CALIFORNIA NEWS ITEMS.

Personal and General Notes.

SAN FRANCISCO Jan 26—Dr B E Miller, of Portland, was among last night's arrivals at the Palace.

John Brady, a merchant of Pomeroy, W T is registered at the Grand

A bell buoy has been placed off Noonday rock, three and one half miles to the westward of North Farallone island.

A bell buoy went adrift from this place a short while ago and is supposed now to be drifting somewhere off the Oregon coast

Investigations are being made in regard to the killing of the late Captain S S Jordan by an Alameda local train and it is said that a suit is to be begun by the relatives of the deceased for heavy damages

Samuel L Starkey, a member of the firm of Spruance, Stanley & Co died this morning at his residence in this city from an attack of pleuro pneumonia The deceased was 57 years old, a native of Maine and came to California in 1850 and since 18[illegible] has been engaged in the wholesale wine and liquor business in this city He was a man of kindly disposition and was highly esteemed by all who knew him He leaves a widow, two sons and a married daughter. The latter is now living in Portland

It is stated that F Delger of Oakland a Broadway jewelry merchant has become financially involved Delger is ill at his residence and by order of his physicians no one is permitted to see him

His attorneys are out of town, so that but few definite particulars can be learned It is reported that the amount of his liabilities is $60,000

Damages Awarded the Government

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan [illegible] In the case of the United States government against the Sierra Lumber Company which was brought in April 1886 to recover $[illegible] damages for illegal cutting of some sixty four million feet of timber from government lands in Tehama and Butte counties the jury to-day returning a verdict of $41,000 damages in favor of the government

It is understood that a long struggle took place in the jury room on the proposition to render a verdict for $1[illegible],000 but this was resisted and a compromise effected for a smaller sum The expenses of litigation in this case both of the government and the Sierra Lumber Company, have been very large reaching to thousands of dollars, the fees of the jurors who tried the case amounting to $621

Would Be Thieves Captured.

SAN JOSE Jan 26 Late last night two men knocked down, and gagged and bound the watchman at the narrow gauge depot and took his pistol and the keys of the depot and office from him and attempted to rob the safe This morning the men were arrested by Sheriff Sweigert in a restaurant The watchman identified them and the sheriff has secured sufficient evidence to convict them

A Corpse Recovered

STOCKTON Jan 26—Yesterday morning hunters found the body of James O'Connor, a 15-year-old boy, who was drowned four weeks ago in the canal on Union island, in this county He was employed on the steamer Mary B Williams, and was sent in a skiff after fresh meat, but failed to return by the steamer and the skiff was found empty

A Pardon Revoked

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 26—Jacob Wilkerson, a barber, who was pardoned out of San Quentin where he was imprisoned for murder on condition that he leave the state has had his pardon revoked by Governor Waterman as he failed to keep the conditions of his release, having returned to this city He will be taken to San Quentin to-day or to-morrow

The New Theater Opened.

SAN FRANCISCO Jan 26—The new Bush Street theater M B Leavitt lessee was formally opened to-night by Miss Lydia Thompson and her burlesque company in Columbus Every seat in the house was taken and many drawing tickets were turned away The interior effect of the theater is rich and unique

Fire Near the Oregon Dock

SAN FRANCISCO Jan 26—The fire which started in Hooper & McLeary's warehouse on Harrison street near the Oregon dock this evening destroyed the warehouse and [illegible] Total loss $7[illegible], partly insured

Shipping.

SAN FRANCISCO Jan 26—Arrived—Steamer Columbia, Portland, bark Lorenzo Port Ludlow Cleared Steamer Idaho Port Townsend Departures—Steamer State of California Astoria, ship Two Brothers Tacoma bark Oakland Port Madison, bark [illegible] North Bend Gray's harbor

A Small Blaze at Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES Jan 26—The old La Clede hotel near the Southern Pacific depot burned early this morning The owner W Campbell of Riverside, lost about $4000 Hundley & Gamble lost $100 on the furniture insured for $[illegible]00 The origin of the fire is not known

More Opium on the Idaho.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 26—The custom house officers found sixty five more tins of opium on board the steamer Idaho this morning, making the total value $1000 The tins were secreted in the wainscoting of the cabin

MORE LINCOLN REMINISCENCES.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* asserts and goes far in his statement to support the assertion, that Seward's nomination at Chicago in 1860 was prevented solely by two men Andrew G Curtin and Henry S Lane They were then in nomination for governor of their respective states Pennsylvania and Indiana and their election the ensuing October was regarded as essential to republican success in November They maintained that with Seward as the presidential candidate they would be defeated and thus it was that prevented Seward's nomination The choice naturally went to Lincoln, and when October came Curtin and Lane were both elected and Lincoln's success was assured

Mr Curtin also gives what he claims to be the correct version of Lincoln's sudden change of route from Harrisburg to Washington, when he went to be inaugurated He rode in the night and landed at the capital when he was supposed to be sleeping in Harrisburg Governor Curtin presided at a dinner given to Lincoln and a few friends, and it was there that the change of route and time was perfected and subsequently executed by the late Colonel Thomas A Scott who was one of the guests Scott arranged the whole programme and when everything was in readiness the telegraph wires were cut by his direction and Lincoln and Lamon were sent on their changed journey Whatever there was in the Baltimore conspiracy came to naught, as next morning Lincoln was safe in Washington

TELEGRAPHY IN SPIRIT LAND

Communication by Means of the Morse Code With Departed Friends.

New York Electrical Review

The Spiritualists in this city are about to introduce a new wrinkle or two into their methods of communication with departed souls in the other world Rapping was found too slow and slate writing the most popular method with mediums has grown [illegible] The messages are now sent by spirit [illegible] telegraphy, through the hand of the medium and are delivered from a telegraphic sounder This form of communication has recently been introduced in Cleveland O The sounder is an ordinary one such as is used by some telegraphic corporations The medium's hand is held over it, and as the spirits move the fingers they strike the key The tedious old rapping alphabet will be dispensed with and the Morse alphabet substituted A little [illegible] year old boy in this city who is regarded as a great medium will work the telegraphic instrument here A prominent spiritualist who was asked how the spirits became acquainted with the Morse alphabet replied that many of them knew it before they went over, and they taught the others

The Peace of Europe

Philadelphia Press

Simultaneously with the announcement from Germany that "the peace of Europe is secure," comes the news that 3000 tons of shells have been ordered for the forts on the German frontier In view of this circumstance it may be what Germany meant to say was that the pieces of Europe are secure.

Through Pullman sleepers and dining cars, also second-class sleepers through to the East via Northern Pacific Railroad. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

THE VERY LAST ASSEMBLY.

The Most Brilliant German Ever Given in the City.

The Week Past Has Been a Gay One—A Number of Minor Happenings Filling Out What the More Notable Events Began

VANITY FAIR.

What is Flirtation?

What is flirtation? Really,
How can I tell you that?
But when she smiles I see its wiles,
And when he lifts his hat

'Tis walking in the moonlight,
'Tis buttoning on a glove,
'Tis lips that speak of plays next week,
While eyes are talking love

'Tis meeting in the ballroom,
'Tis whirling in the dance,
'Tis something just beneath the lid,
More than a simple glance

'Tis lingering in the hallway,
'Tis sitting [illegible],
'Tis bearded lips on finger tips
If mamma isn't there

'Tis tucking in the carriage
'Tis asking for a call,
'Tis fond good-nights and tender [illegible]
And that is—no, not all!

'Tis parting, when it's over
And one goes home to sleep
But [illegible] and one [illegible] home to weep!

[illegible]

Some lady riders in [illegible] are trying to introduce [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] a [illegible]

Although [illegible] are [illegible] the hair is [illegible] piled on the top of the head while a few light curls fall all over the forehead

Long scarfs of [illegible] lace are even more [illegible] than the boa for wear [illegible] The harmonizing [illegible] completely with the empire gown, but lack the warmth and richness of fur and have a [illegible] frost bitten effect

Long pretty [illegible] of a dark shade a yard or two of [illegible] ribbon and a goodly quantity of broad [illegible] can be purchased at a surprisingly low figure Judiciously combined these three elements will make a charming hat becoming to almost any type of face

Black armure, moire and sicilienne are the silks that are worn for [illegible] or light mourning by those ladies who go to receptions and receive at home The correct neckwear with such dresses is [illegible] black crape lisse or plain black net and black [illegible] or moire ribbons

Every one is shopping just now for spring goods such beguiling price checks do the light fabrics display The American challis stamped [illegible] silks and embroidered muslins that must be sold, are eagerly snapped up by far seeing mammas and laid by for future consideration

The chrysanthemum is the flower of the passing moment It adorns the corsage of a woman who goes to matinees to ride in the park who shop and who entertain their friends with tea at 5 o'clock in the afternoon It decorates dinner, tea, luncheon, breakfast and ball supper tables

Broad brimmed, low-crowned hats worn by young girls and children are usually ornamented by a single huge bow of stiff ribbon set on the side far back The loops are drawn over the crown and twisted about to cover as much as possible, so earning the name of windmills

None but young girls wear the catogan tied in a bow in the nape of the neck Young girls evening dresses are made in the directoire style, with a low pleated bodice and short puffed sleeves a short waist, straight skirt very little looped and a very wide sash tied at the back or on one side

Alpaca woven with silk and wool comes in any number of shades, and is sometimes stamped with small fine figures This material is quite as light and fully as durable as the much worn nun's veiling, with no propensity for entrapping every grain of dust, rather shedding it from the glossy surface

Gold and silver handles for umbrellas are rather diminishing in size and ornamentation than increasing A delicately chased, curved handle is considered fancy enough by those who dictate fashions Highly polished woods with silver inlaid initials or twisted ivory and silver have a great demand

If one cannot afford a cape, and is only able to have an fur trimmed jacket, the best and most effective way is to apply a pointed piece both front and back that will extend almost to the waist and well on the shoulders with a high collar and cuffs, and thus an impression of a [illegible] close fitting cape is attained

Every one was [illegible] what would take place after [illegible] Fauntleroy [illegible] The costume [illegible] popular [illegible] suits in brown [illegible] with [illegible] sashes, are adjusted by highly delighted mammas to their young sons so it is no longer uncommon to meet budding lords at every turn

The fur boa so charming and comfortable in nearly every respect, [illegible] to give [illegible] and [illegible] The ends are [illegible] by a small fur [illegible] that fits closely about the throat and from which the [illegible] can depend long and graceful

In Paris and London [illegible] is [illegible] so popular as for trimmings Bridal gowns and those worn by the bridesmaids are the [illegible] receive an additional beauty from broad white fur bands about the decollete bodice and skirt border Heavy white silk [illegible] toilets are often decorated only by bands of black fur running up in panels accentuating [illegible] and forming a [illegible] work [illegible] white shoulders and arms

Necklaces, bracelets, pins, etc, are just now perverted from their original use to answer some new purpose They form queer fan chatelaines, Creations in bands and pins in draperies One woman, blessed with a pair of huge bands [illegible] diamond buckles, wears them in a new way each time Tied with a broad ribbon, a gorgeous collar is made or strapped about the arm to make superb bands caught in the hair or drawn into a knot of silk in the draperies

In the show window of the [illegible] Furniture Company's store on First street, is displayed a magnificent chest that is doubtless the envy of all the good housekeepers who have seen it It is an old Dutch chest made in the sixteenth century style It is elaborately carved, and is finished with polished brass corners and studded with brass nails To a casual observer it involuntarily brings to mind the pathetic fate of the fair young bride in the legend of the "Mistletoe Bough"

Our dressmakers are all very well but there is a something about a French garment of even the simplest pattern that will never fail to attract an observer This was apparent in a plain short blue crepe and white lace, worn by a woman just from Europe The skirts of crepe were draped both back and front with an effect that is indescribable and wholly delightful Each time the wearer moved they fell in easy, graceful folds but never with a suggestion of slankiness so common among our dresses of that material

Long cloaks come in a variety of shapes The redingote and the raglan are the old forms but they are so altered as to be scarcely recognizable and there are long loose peasant cloaks with no sleeves long cloaks with tight fitting backs and long angel sleeves, half long and half short bow sleeves sling and bell sleeves These wraps are as yet made of light cloaking friezes and wool matelasses, figured, barred striped and check [illegible] but the long dressy cloak of the incoming season is of plush silk matelasse and velvet Is elaborate, is embroidered with beads or metal [illegible] or trimmed with passementeries of beads and tassels that come in colors to match the materials, and in cashmere colors and effects

Among the innumerable directoire costumes seen this winter none showed a more tasteful arrangement as to color than a short evening gown for a young woman in society The back and sides of white silk bearing alternate bands of brocade and pale green stripe, fitted the figure snugly were the usual broad pocket flap, with skirts that fell to the heels and was slightly platted over the tournure. The front waistcoat consisted of full ruffles of soft lace, rounded out slightly at the throat and drawn to a point just below the waist by folds of soft green silk From under this point extended a petticoat of light cream colored silk embroidered in tiny figures of dark brown growing thicker towards the bottom, which was finished by a ruching of lace

SOCIETY IN GENERAL

The last of the series of six assemblies was given Wednesday evening at Academy Hall, and was a most fitting finale for a most delightful set of dancing parties The concert and ball of the Caledonian Society on Friday evening in commemoration of the birth of Robert Burns, was a great success The season thus far has been very gay more however by reason of the exceeding brilliancy of the particular affairs than in their number A full account of all that has taken place together with the mention of a number of things to come and the movements of some well known people, will be found subjoined

The Last Assembly

On with the dance! let joy be unconfined
No sleep till morn when youth and pleasure meet
—*Byron's Childe Harold*

On Wednesday evening the Assembly club gave the last dancing party of the series It was in many respects the most brilliant and enjoyable affair of the kind ever given in the city The hall was beautifully and most artistically decorated The music was exceptionally fine, and the attendance much larger than usual The decorations were the work of the executive committee, assisted by a few friends all working under the personal direction of Mr Stewart Gordon who planned and designed the whole The guests on their arrival were received by the patronesses of the club—Mrs Matthew P Deady, Mrs J B Montgomery, Mrs John McCraken Mrs J Myrick and Mrs R Stott—who stood in a little grove of evergreens to the right of the entrance beneath two huge Japanese umbrellas The entire west end of the hall, from the ceiling down was hidden by two immense flags, gracefully draped. The long row of polished muskets, belonging to the academy boys, showing from between the folds with a most artistic effect. Each of the long side windows were hung with bunting arranged as portiers while between the windows were hung silken banners of Japanese designs. The chandeliers were bound with evergreen boughs, and a bright-colored Japanese umbrella hung from each. The musicians' stand and supper tables were screened by rows of evergreens, while the stoves in either corner were completely hidden by groves of the same trees. The feature of the evening was the german, which followed a short dance card of eight numbers, and was led by Mr Fred M Gilmore, assisted by C H Cabell, U S A and Mr E R Adams. There were eight figures danced and 800 favors given away The following figures were danced The Serpentine, The Colossal, a new and beautiful figure, arranged and designed especially for this occasion, the Maltese Cross, The Rain, with Japanese umbrellas as favors, the Military, in platoons, marshaled by Mr Cabell, and produced with spectacular effect, under the mellow glow of calcium lights. This was one of the most attractive of figures The effect of the Star and Circle was also brilliant by the calcium lights The Pyramid followed and the Basket figure closed what had been the most elaborate german ever given in the city The favors 800 in all were most of them the gifts of the ladies who have attended the assemblies during the year and were as may be supposed very pretty and many of them very costly Among those that attracted the most admiration from the fair sex were beautiful little silver aigrettes bunches of natural flowers, button hooks and paper cutters wicker baskets and gilded rattles, bunches of sachet bags, fans, ivory rings and a hundred and one other quaint and pretty little articles Some exquisitely dainty little sketches in sepia and India ink were perhaps the most worthy of mention [illegible] the last assembly was an unqualified success and reflects great credit on the managers The show of gowns was an unusually good one [illegible] than might have been looked for, and it was considered a strain [illegible] other affairs of the season [illegible] made on the resources of fashionable women, there was a good deal of color manifested in dressing and broad [illegible] velvets and silks [illegible] in [illegible] number [illegible] [illegible] Among those present were Judge and Mrs Matthew P Deady [illegible] Mrs R Stott [illegible] Mrs [illegible] Mr and Mrs Henry Ainsworth, Mr and Mrs W L [illegible] Mr and Mrs [illegible] Mr and Mrs C F [illegible] [illegible] Mr and Mrs [illegible] Mrs [illegible] McCraken [illegible] Mr and Mrs W [illegible] Wallace [illegible] Mrs J W [illegible] Mrs J B Montgomery [illegible] Mrs [illegible] Mrs D S [illegible] Miss [illegible] Miss Lizzie [illegible] Miss [illegible] Miss [illegible] Miss Emily [illegible] Miss Mary Stout Miss Daisy [illegible] Miss Emily [illegible] Miss Cattie [illegible] Miss [illegible] Miss Clara Whitehouse, Miss [illegible] Miss Adams Miss Williamson Miss [illegible] Mr W [illegible] Mr Ralph W Hoyt, Mr [illegible] Hoyt Mr Scott Brooke Mr James Canby, Mr Frank Hart, Mr E [illegible] Adams, Mr Fred M Gilmore Mr Fred R Strong Mr Herbert Caesar, Mr Fred V Holman, Mr Geo H Holman Mr W B Ott, Mr M [illegible] Goldsmith, Mr H J Green, Mr [illegible] Mr James Laidlaw Dr A C [illegible] Mr J C Kauffman Mr H R Davidson Mr [illegible] Brown, Mr R G Morrow, Mr Patterson Elincer, Mr F [illegible] Mr T Harris Bartlett Mr D M Clarkson, Mr J H Page Mr F V Andrews, Mr Sydney Hooper Mr John McCormick, Mr W F Thomas Mr Stuart Gordon, Mr Herman Burrell Mr Victor Smith, Mr Arthur Wilson, Mr H Shepherd, Dr Nunn Mr James [illegible] Mr R S Howard, Mr W T Muir, Mr John Gibbon, Lieutenant H C Cabell U S A, Lieutenant J F O'Neil U S A Major Sumner U S A, Col Lee, U S A Mr Butler, U S A, and others

Misses' Concert in East Portland

On Friday evening a number of misses gave a very pleasant concert at the residence of Mr George Halsey in East Portland The affair grew out of the suggestion of Mrs Halsey, who seeing the young people bent on having a dancing party, and not exactly approving of the same for such young children, without combating the idea, adroitly turned their thoughts to singing and through her assistance the following programme was arranged and carried out by the Mizpah Club, for so they style themselves

PART I

Song—"The Light House," By the Club	[illegible]
Duet—Gen [illegible] Smith's March Misses Lakamp and Halsey	Martin
Vocal solo—Jesus Loves Me Miss Bessie Smith.	
Piano solo—Silver Waves Miss Guessie Kamp	Wyman
Duet—Carnival of Venice Misses Preston and Halsey	Bellek
Piano solo—Etude No 10 Miss Mattie Moore	Richards

PART II

Piano solo—Blue Own Miss Beatrice H[illegible]	[illegible]
Vocal solo—"Twinkle Twinkle Little Star" Miss Bessie Smith	
Duet—Valliance Polka Militaire Misses Smith and Halsey	[illegible]
Song—"The Old Sexton" Misses Minnie and Mina Hamilton	Chase
Duet—The Sleighride (by request) Misses Lakamp and Halsey and Miss Halsey	[illegible]
Song—Under the Willow She's Sleeping, By the Club	Foster

Wedding Anniversary

In celebration of the thirteenth anniversary of the wedding of Mr and Mrs Henry Weinhard, a surprise party was tendered them last evening, by their friends The affair was in [illegible] a surprise and a success in every respect Mr and Mrs J Fitzgerald to Mr and Mrs Weinhard an early call to be [illegible] to keep them from retiring early while the party organized at the German school on Eighth and Stark streets At 8 o'clock the party about fifty in number accompanied by [illegible] of [illegible] and Baum A [illegible] refresh [illegible] wagon, and waiters made their appearance at the door of Mr Weinhard's residence and after being admitted took possession of the mansion Mrs Weinhard was so much taken by surprise that she could find no other words than to repeat again and again "Ach, du lieber Gott im Himmel" At about 10 o'clock the male chorus of the Arion Society surprised even the surprise party by tendering a serenade to Mr and Mrs Weinhard Dancing was indulged in, and the party had a most enjoyable time until about 2 o'clock in the morning when all departed The arrangement was perfect in every particular, and much credit is due to the ladies who managed the affair

The Philharmonic Concert

The first of the series of concerts to be given by the Portland Philharmonic Society occurred at Masonic Hall on Monday evening last and proved a decided success The chorus was conducted by Mr N F Skinner, and consisted of about forty voices the remainder being unable to appear on account of sickness Each member was heartily encored Among the most notable selections was the quartette, simple [illegible] sung by Messrs Gammons Krause, Milwain and Low Miss Manciet rendered, beautifully the solo from "Iphigenia" Mr Shilling's violin solo, Legende, received most flattering applause Miss Emilie Bauer, recently of Walla Walla did herself great credit by the manner in which she rendered Liszt's "Rhapsodie Hongroise" She shows musical talent, and is certainly one of the most finished performers In response to an encore Miss Bauer rendered two numbers of Spanish Dances which is her own composition and earned her more applause The whole affair, soloists and chorus alike reflected great credit on the performers and their instructors

Dancing Party

One of the most delightful dancing parties of the season was given by Mr Wm M K [illegible] at his residence, on Twelfth and Morrison streets last Wednesday evening There were about twenty five couple present Dancing was begun at 9 o'clock, and continued until about 11:30 o'clock when an elegant supper was served after which dancing was resumed to the sweet tones of the Aerial orchestra until a late hour Among the many present were Miss Agnes Lathurt, Miss Lina Dekum, Miss Clara Dekum, Miss Daisy Bellinger, Miss Katherine Barrett Miss Callie Earhart, Miss Grace Wallace Miss Georgia Gill, Miss Ella Jeffery Miss Etta Bailey, Miss Lulu Nixon, Miss Lula Paxton Miss Lillie Durham, Miss Lilly Wood, Miss Bessie Sewell Messrs W A Cunningham, Frank Barrett, Wm Wallace, John Carson Emmett Bellinger, O J West Lansing Stout, George Stout Phelps Montgomery Otto Breyman, George Dekum, Adolph Dekum W H [illegible] Ernest P Dosch, Ed Dekum and John H Bersham

The Owl Club

The Owl Club gave its first dance last night at Arion hall It was a great flattering success Among those present were Miss Jessie Rogers, Miss Clara Warren Miss Anna Schrorer Mrs [illegible] Miss [illegible] Mrs Swain, Miss Beatrice Swain Miss Dora Smith Miss Stella Kellogg, Miss O Kellogg, Miss Magnus Miss Anna [illegible] Miss Guilds, Mrs [illegible] Mrs [illegible] Mrs D G Holmes Miss [illegible] Miss Mira Lowe Miss [illegible] Miss [illegible] Misses [illegible] Mr J C [illegible] Miss [illegible] Mr [illegible] Mr R Morrison Captain [illegible] Mr McKean, J McCarty [illegible] Mr W [illegible] [illegible] Mr [illegible] Blakes [illegible] Comstock A [illegible] [illegible] Kendall J D McCauley, A [illegible] W F Jacobs Dr [illegible] C Newcastle, [illegible] H Crafton, H W [illegible] [illegible]

Stephenson Martin

A quiet wedding not without interest to many in Portland was celebrated on Wednesday evening at the residence of the bride's parents corner Twenty first and First streets The contracting parties were Mr John A Martin and Bertha D Stephenson The bride was attended by her sister Miss Sadie Stephenson and the groomsman was Mr H [illegible] Clarke Rev Arthur J Brown performed the wedding ceremony Only the immediate friends were present among whom were the bride's parents Mr and Mrs D Stephenson, Mr and Mrs Robert McIntosh, Mr and Mrs J W Watson Mr and Mrs H N Kitchen Mr and Mrs J Ewing, Mrs [illegible] Mrs John Braithwaite, Miss R Martin Miss Hills Miss Stella Stephenson Miss Minnie Wilcox, Mr George Stephenson, Mr J Johnson, Mr William Muirhead, and Mr F Martin Mr and Mrs Martin have the best wishes of a host of friends for their future happiness and success in life. They will reside at 491 G street.

The Mystic Club Fifth Dance

The Mystic Club of East Portland gave another pleasant social dance in Hall & Stott's hall in East Portland Friday. The attendance was large, and the affair was most enjoyable in every respect. Among those present were Miss Ada Coburn, Miss [illegible] Coburn, Miss Julia Maxwell, Miss Louise Bell, Miss Raab, Miss Beppie Knott, Miss Minnie Horsha, Miss Annie Ryder, Miss Carrie Meussdorffer, Miss Mamie Mayo, Miss Eva Fernau, Miss Katie Lynch, Miss Rosette Smith, Miss Nettie Glafka, Miss Fannie Bullock, Miss Lizzie Hall, Miss Carrie Beveridge, Miss Lydia Busby, Miss Graffloman, Miss Boden, Mrs H T Bingham, Mrs. Levi Knott, Mrs Nat Lane, Mrs Kirk Sheldon Mrs. F G Jones Mrs Z B Lee Mrs E von Borstel, Mr and Mrs H S Rowe Mr and Mrs C D Mercer, Mr and Mrs W J Bruce Mr and Mrs E W Moore Mr and Mrs L W Evans Mr and Mrs. F B Root, Mr and Mrs A L Tyler Mr and Mrs C J Wheeler, Mr and Mrs J T Stewart, Mr and Mrs Jeff Hayes Mr and Mrs W B Glafka, Mr. and Mrs [illegible] Rafferty, Mr and Mrs E Bullock Messrs C H Meussdorffer, O W Taylor, Ed. Welter Sam Wittenberg W H Mall, Fd Martin, Frank [illegible], Frank Braden, R J Stewart H Platt Max Strauss, Joe Beveridge, W T Beveridge, Ross Logan, James Bruce, W W Peasl[illegible] [illegible] Cox J H Anderson, A H McEwan H Glen, J L Johnson and F Gundorph

Miss Kaufman's Musicale.

On Sunday evening a week ago a most enjoyable musicale was given at the residence of Miss Bertha Kauffman corner of Sixteenth and I streets Among those present were Mr and Mrs Kauffman, Mr and Mrs Dolgleish Miss West Miss Wolf, Miss Levy Miss Hirsh of Salem, Miss Ella Hirsh, Miss Rach Harris, Miss Sarah Kohn, Miss [illegible] Fleischner, Miss Bertha Marks, Miss Neuberger Miss Blanche Grebenstein, Miss Ella Goodman, Miss Bertha Kauffman, Miss Eva Lowengart Miss Ida Wertheimer, Miss Hattie [illegible], Miss Laura Friendly, Miss Fannie Lommer, Miss Julia Wallheim Miss Tessie Myers, Miss Lillie Hexter Messrs Emil Wallman Arthur Kohn, Louis Kohn Simon Wallman, Sig Wertheimer Frank Wassman, M Savanal, Jacob Blumline, Herman Sichel Maurice Winters, Julius Levy Ferrie Levy Isaac Gundersheimer L Myers, Ed Goldsmith, Hugo Goldsmith and M Swartz

The Aristo Club

On Friday evening the Aristos club gave another of their very pleasant parties in Arion hall, on First street between Washington and Stark The affair was [illegible] and the evening one of the most enjoyable of the season Among those present were Miss Ella Hirsh Miss Rachel Harris Miss Sarah Kohn Miss Minnie Fleischner Miss Bertha Marks Miss Neuberger, Miss Blanche Grebenstein Miss Ella Goodman, Miss Bertha Kauffman, Miss Eva Lowengart, Miss Ida Wertheimer Miss [illegible] Loeb, Miss Laura Friendly Miss Fannie Lommer, Miss Julia Wallheim, Miss Tessie Myers Miss Lillie Hexter Messrs Emil Wallman Arthur Kohn Louis Kohn Simon Waldman, Sig Wertheimer, Frank Wassman M Savanal Jacob Blumline Herman Sichel, Maurice Winters Julius Levy Ferrie Levy Isaac Gundersheimer L Myers Ed Goldsmith, Hugo Goldsmith and M Swartz

A Surprise Party

Last Friday night Miss Annie Werlein and her brother, Al Werlein, were tendered a surprise party at their residence by a few of their friends. They were escorted to a hall near by, and all joined in dancing and merrymaking, after which they returned and partook of refreshments The following ladies and gentlemen were present Mrs Fain, Mrs Thompson, Mrs Le Grand, Mrs Werlein Mrs Eva and Azuba Fain, Werlein, Thomas, Thompson, Lambert, Eva Lambert, Ethel and Mary Gray Previs McIntyre Graves, Hendricks, Whitfield Peake, Olive McBride, Miller, Effie Miller, Nimis, and Messrs. Pagot, Thomas Whitfield, Al Werlein, Rand, Roe Strafford, Gil Espie, Kendall, Bushnell Kissel, Ed. Werlein, Adolph and Frank Le Grand, Webber, Scott, Toyt, Wendle, Gray and others.

Pleasant Surprise Party.

A pleasant surprise party was tendered the Miss Buckenmyer's Thursday evening at their home on F street. Among those present were Mr Buckenmyer, Miss Molly Lizzie, Katie and Alice Buckenmyer, Miss Dolly Martin, Miss E M. Hurby Miss Lilly Flechner, Mr and Mrs Comeford, Mrs McGuinness, Miss Sophy Martin, Mr and Mrs Fred Martin Mr and Mrs. Charles Ross, Mrs Penrose Miss Celia Martin, Miss Clara Potter Miss Nina Martin, Miss Anna Flechner and Miss Gertie [illegible] Messrs A Martin Charley Buckenmyer F McDonald, Matthues, Wallas, W Golder and F Hall.

Mrs Cran's Drive Whist.

On Friday evening Mrs John Cran entertained a number of friends. The order of the evening was drive whist, and a delicious supper was a feature. Among those present were Mr and Mrs D P Thompson Dr and Mrs Henry F Jones, Mr and Mrs D S Tuthill Miss Williamson, Miss Tuthill Mr Fred V Holman, Mr J N Teal, Mr R G Morrow Mr James Laidlaw, Mr Preston Smith, Mr T Brook White and others.

Connell-Sanford

On Monday evening a quiet wedding was celebrated at the residence of Mr D D Oliphant, in the marriage of Miss Louise Connell and Mr Edward I Sanford The ceremony was witnessed by only the more intimate friends of the contracting parties The bride is a sister of Hon W J Connell, United States congressman from Nebraska.

Good Business.

[illegible] and fine work make things lively for I W Moore the photographer Portland people know where they can be suited, and are willing to pay a fair price for good work.

Notes.

The engagement is announced of Miss Louis [illegible] and Mr Max Strauss

The [illegible] singing class at Cook's Musical Institute numbers over seventy five members.

The [illegible] Dancing club of East Portland give their next party Thursday evening February 7

The german at Vancouver barracks next Wednesday evening will be attended by a number of Portland people.

The Young Men's Institute No 6, will give a party Wednesday evening, at the G A R hall, corner of First and Taylor streets

The Winter Dancing Club held another very enjoyable social Tuesday evening The next party will be Tuesday evening of this week

The next complimentary social of Willamette Tribe No 3 Improved Order Red Men will take place on Saturday February 9 at Red Men's hall

Mrs C D W Ross entertained a few friends at her residence corner of Sixth and Market streets, Friday evening The order of entertainment was drive whist

"David Garrick" so successfully given in June by a number of society people, is to be repeated at the New Park theater, for the benefit of the Good Samaritan hospital The caste will be the same as on its former production

An entertainment is soon to be given by some well known society people for the benefit of the Good Samaritan hospital The entertainment is to be an eclectic concert, or so Mr P C Kauffman its originator or rather adopter, calls it It certainly promises to be a novel and a most attractive affair

Personal

Mr Walter V Smith was in Honolulu January 1.

Mr F B Wilcox will leave for the East this week.

Mrs John Klosterman has returned from Seattle where she has been visiting friends

Mr Stewart Gordon leaves To-day for Spokane Falls He will be absent about two weeks

Miss Maria [illegible] is spending a few months with her sister, Mrs Coey at Rockford, W T

Mr N N Steeves left for San Francisco yesterday on business He expects to be gone two weeks

Dr B F Miller and his brother left Wednesday for a two months visit to their old home in New York state.

Mrs Dr B F Miller left Friday for Albany Or on a two weeks visit to her friends, Dr and Mrs [illegible] Ellis, of that city

Mrs Acklar, of Yreka, who has been visiting Mrs K Wicks left for Puyallup during the past week, where her husband recently assumed charge of the telegraph office

TACOMA SOCIETY.

Special by telegraph The feature of the week in social circles was the hop at The Tacoma, which was attended by about thirty couples. The affair was in honor of Mr Danforth Afifi temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine initiated seven candidates Friday night and had a grand banquet at The Tacoma after the ceremony. Representatives from all Sound cities and Ellensburg were present, as well as Mr W H B Russell representing Mecca temple, New York, the mother of all the temples in America A most enjoyable time was spent till 4 in the morning

The Scotchmen on Friday night celebrated the birthday of Robbie Burns with a banquet at the Hotel [illegible] About 100 sat down to the table which was followed by an entertainment, including solos on bagpipes Highland flings, songs essays and recitations lasting until after midnight It was decided as a result of the banquet, to establish a Caledonian Society here.

Governor Semple was in the city on Wednesday

Judge James G Swan, of Port Townsend, was in Tacoma on Tuesday

Dr T T Minor ex mayor of Seattle, paid a visit to Tacoma during the week

Mr J [illegible] Verdun of Verdun Bros, has left for [illegible] having sold out his interest here to his brother

Mr [illegible] Bird traveling Auditor Northern Pacific railroad, has been spending a few days in Tacoma

Mr W C [illegible] has been laid up at home by a serious cold for about a week, but is now recovering

Mr J H Elliott the popular merchant of Wilkeson and formerly chief clerk of the Tacoma was in the city on Thursday

Mr Sol Siegel an old time Salt Lake city friend of Hugh White and F M Wilson, spent a few days in the city during the week

Mr Will F Boroson has arrived back from a flying visit to Baltimore, Md and Burlington, N J He was absent about three weeks

Mr and Mrs Fred W Snow have returned after an absence of several weeks in San Francisco, and will take up their residence at the Rochester

Mr John P. Wheaton, of Toronto, Canada, passed through the city on Thursday on his way to California where he will spend the winter for his health

Mr W R Bowen, who was seriously injured by the explosion of the steamer Suele in December last, was about town on Wednesday, for the first time since the accident.

Mr. H. D. Thomas and son, Howard, left Sunday morning on a business trip to Philadelphia and New York, where they will join Mrs Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas will return about the first of March and stay at the Tacoma till the residence now occupied by Colonel Griggs is at liberty, which will be June 1, when they will take up their permanent abode there.

Mr Isaac W Anderson returned on Wednesday night from San Francisco, where he left Mrs. Anderson to spend the winter. Mrs. Anderson will return in about three months.

Mr. T D Van Wagenen, a prominent lawyer of Fulton, N Y, who spent a few months here last fall, has returned to Tacoma, and will shortly enter into partnership with Wilson Van Buren.

Mr S. E. Ainslie, general superintendent, H. C Davis, assistant to the president, and N D Root, assistant superintendent of the Helena division, were among the Northern Pacific officials who visited Tacoma during the week.

Mr. Gus P Thomas manager of the "Kerry Gow Company" whose attack of varioloid was the cause of the detention in quarantine of the steamer Premier, passed through Tacoma on Tuesday on his way to join his company.

AMUSEMENTS.

On Wednesday evening the New Park theater will be reopened by Herr Heine, the wonderful blind violinist, who has been making a most successful tour of the Sound. The following is taken from the Baltimore *American*

Last evening Herr Heine, the blind violinist, gave, assisted by his wife, to a select audience, the first of two concerts at Knabe's hall, previous to their departure for a tour in the north The concert was called on the programme a soiree musicale and such it was *per se* the selection of pieces and the execution of the same being of the highest order of merit It was naturally an object of interest to watch the musical capabilities upon a violin of one who had been blind from his birth especially when he placed himself in competition with the most eminent virtuosos by giving Spohr's 8th Concerto, Paganini's arrangement of the prayer from "Moses in Egypt" (played on the fourth string only) Herr Heine possesses a freedom with the bow and a precision and accuracy of tone which at once attracts the attention of his hearers, and shows amply the perfection he has arrived at. The great charms of his playing are the *shades* in his execution, and they call to mind performances of Sivori, Joachim Sainton and Ole Bull, all of whom have been his instructors Although Paganini's arrangement on one string is, perhaps, the most striking, Spohr's most difficult concerto stands foremost with the connoisseur The intricate difficulties connected with this piece make its rendering so that it could be understood, extremely difficult and the highest praise which can be accorded to the performer is that he carried a critical audience with him Herr Heine then gave Vieuxtemps lively arrangement of "St. Patrick's Day" and with his wife a duo for violin and piano from "The Prophet." Madame Heine's performance on the piano met also with their share of approbation, the pieces she selected being Mendelssohn's well known Rondo in B minor, "Danse des Fees" (Prudent) and a brilliant pasquinade of the late pianist and composer L M. Gottschalk, still in manuscript.

Just before the close of the concert Herr Heine, whose whole soul appeared to be music, and who plays also on piano, organ, etc, illustrated as a bon bouche to his audience what music could be produced from a common 5-cent tin whistle. This may, perhaps, be pronounced a mere bagatelle, but when, in rendering Rossini's "Non Piu Mesta, with variations, he brought forth piano and forte, roulades, etc, and glided from major to minor as clearly as on more civilized instruments, it becomes interesting, and was a pleasant addition to the *soiree musicale*.

Miss Charlotte Tittell, will be remembered as the charming young actress who appeared as "She Who Must Be Obeyed" in the dramatization of Haggard's novel "She," last March, at the New Park. Miss Tittell will shortly appear here again, this time in the company of Madame Modjeska. The following taken from the San Francisco *Examiner* tells what a narrow escape Miss Tittell has just had

"It gave me such a shock!" said Miss Charlotte Tittell, the actress, as she finished telling an *Examiner* reporter about her narrow escape from being shot She was going down town with her mother in a Castro street car Monday evening about 8 o'clock, when between Seventh and Eighth streets some kind of a missile came whizzing through the window an inch or two above her head.

"My first thought was that somebody had shot at us and would perhaps shoot again, and my heart almost stopped beating. The conductor told us that it was probably some boys throwing stones but whatever the missile was, it made a clean, round hole in the glass just about the size of a bullet. We heard it drop in the car, but, of course, we couldn't see to find it, and then we didn't like to attract attention by getting up to look for it."

"We think it was a bullet," said Miss Tittell's mother "We were sitting on the north side of the car, and it came from that direction. If it had struck two inches lower the result would probably have been very serious."

"Do you think that the shot was intended for either of you?"

I hardly know. I do not like to think that anyone's enmity to us could have been carried to such an extreme but I know that I have a great many enemies, made such by the troubles over my property and it is possible that some one of these may have wanted revenge. The more I think of it the more I am inclined to believe that there was something behind it more than mere accident.

THE SECOND WIFE

When one has walked with sorrow many days,
Has supped with her, and dined with her alone,
There comes a time when nature gains her sway,
And every sense and passion claim their own,
So I, to whom grief had so long been friend,
Grew weary of her, and one summer day,
While every feeling to relief did bend—
Shook hands with her and bade her go her way.

Then to my lonely heart took I new love,
Its wine with trembling lips, drank to the lees,
As one who fasts for many bitter days,
His hunger seeks, in one hour, to appease.
And for a time I asked no more my heart
Was never lonely now—a head lay there,
Of tangled, golden curls a scarlet mouth
Of clinging kisses thrilled away old care.

But when I brought her to the quiet house,
Where I had lived with her whose place she took,
The dog that she had loved next unto me,
Leaped up, with countenance like an open book—
So plainly was it read—and with one moan
Of joy threw himself prone before her yet
Shrank backward, when she spoke, with one grieved look
That he should still remember and I forget.
And I recalled the day when first I brought
Dark eyes, instead of blue, up that same way;
And old sweet passions crushed, but throbbing still
Leaped up, like spectres, on my wedding day

And every shadow held her girlish form,
I saw her tender eyes sink into mine,
With such a wondering wounded grieving look—
Its awful meaning I could scarce divine
I shivered as my new love's breast of snow—
Then prayed to God that she might guess it not
And the hell sin into heaven on that sad day,
I bade farewell to sorrow—and forgot.

—*Alla Higginson.*

WHAT MY LOVER SAID

By the merest chance, in the twilight gloom,
In the orchard path he met me,
In the tall wet grass, with its faint perfume,
And I tried to pass but he made no room
Oh, I tried but he would not let me
So I stood and blushed till the grass grew red,
With my face bent down above it,
While he took my hand, as he whispering said—
How the clover lifted each pink sweet head
To listen to all that my lover said
Oh, the clover in bloom, I love it.

In the high wet grass went the path to hide,
And the low wet leaves hung over,
But I could not pass on either side,
For I found myself, when I vainly tried
In the arms of my steadfast lover
And he held me there, and he raised my head,
While he closed the path before me
And he looked down into my eyes and said—
How the leaves bent down from the boughs o'erhead
To listen to all that my lover said
Oh the leaves hanging lowly o'er me.

Had he moved aside but a little way
I could surely then have passed him,
And he knew I never could wish to stay,
And would not have heard what he had to say,
Could I only aside have [illegible]
It was almost dark and the moments sped
And the searching night wind found us
But he drew me nearer and softly said—
How the leaves bent down from the boughs o'erhead
To listen to all that my lover said
Oh! the whispering wind around us

I am sure he knew, when he held me fast,
That I must be all unwilling,
For I tried to go, and I would have passed,
As the night was come with its dew at last,
And the sky with its stars was filling,
But he clasped me close when I would have fled,
And he made me hear his story
And his soul came out from his lips and said—
How the stars crept out when the white moon fled,
To listen to all that my lover said,
Oh the moon and stars in glory

I know that the grass and the stars will not tell,
And I'm sure that the wind precious rover,
Will carry his secret so safely and well
That no being shall ever discover
One word of the many that rapidly fell
From the eager lips of my lover,
And the moon and the stars that looked over
Shall never reveal what a fairy like spell
They wove around us that night in the dell,
In the path through the dew laden clover,
Nor echo the whispers that made my heart swell
As they fell from the lips of my lover

—*Homer A. Greene.*

CATARRH CURED.

A clergyman after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a recipe which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren St., New York City, will receive the recipe free of charge.

CLUGSTON WAS CRUSHED.

Miss Swackhammer Was the Unconscious Instrument.

Chicago Tribune.

"You find the work of journalism wearing at times, do you not, Mr. Clugston?"

The editor of the Doodleville *Yelper* sighed profoundly and looked straight through the parlor wall and into the trackless depths of space as he replied in a voice of tragic gloom:

"I do, Miss Swackhammer. There are times when it seems that the burden is greater than I can bear, but the editor of a public journal is in one sense the property of the public—an humble, but I may say a not wholly unnecessary part of the machinery of society—and he must be all the time—er—wound up and going you know."

"Yes," said the young lady, sympathetically, "and even in his relaxations from the cares of his position he is gathering material for use in molding public opinion and educating the people."

"To a certain extent, of course," replied Mr Clugston, with the far-away look still in his eyes "he cannot forget that the gaze of the world is upon him. Although I have come here this evening, Miss Swackhammer, for the purpose of diverting my mind as far as possible from its constant strain of journalistic labor and responsibility, yet the burden follows me even to this pleasant home, with its refining influences and its—er—aw—its congenial associations"

And Mr Clugston looked with pensive melancholy at the fair young girl and thought of the bill of $9 16 he had received that day from a Chicago firm of ready-print sheets and a presidential message supplements

"And yet Mr Clugston," said the young lady, "it must be a source of satisfaction to know that one's labors are appreciated. You don't know how many persons I have heard speaking about the influence of "Robert Elsmere" on modern theology. Everybody says it is the strongest thing that has yet appeared in print on that subject."

"It cost me some sleepless hours and—and some midnight oil, Miss Swackhammer. You refer of course to remarks on "Robert Elsmere" that were used as a kind of introduction, as it were, to that glowing write-up of Hardesty & Co's new stock of groceries and queensware."

"Of course not, Mr Clugston. I mean that editorial, two columns long, entitled, 'Robert Elsmere As An Iconoclast.'"

"Miss Swackhammer," said the young editor in his hollow voice, as he reached for his hat, "that must have been on my patent inside. I didn't know it was in the paper."

A REMARKABLE ROCK.

A Stone Which Weighs Twenty-five Tons Which Can be Moved by the Hand.

New London (Conn) Telegraph.

Prof. Henry Beals, a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, at present in New Haven, is about completing the work allotted to him two years ago—that of making a study of the erratic bowlders which are so common in New England and on the north side of Long Island He has been making a special search for "rocking stones" His journeyings, which are now nearly ended, have been very successful. His search for "rocking stones" has been made in conjunction with geologists on the continent, who are seeking to establish beyond controversy the theory that these great rocks and curiously balanced stones, which in many instances are as large as a small house, were carried on floating icebergs during the mysterious era known as the glacial period Of the rocking stones he has discovered but one new example in addition to that already known This is at Noank, on the farm of Caleb Haley, a New York fish dealer.

This stone is estimated to weigh twenty-five tons. It has a rocking scope of six inches and can be readily moved by the hand. Only one other stone is known of in New England, that at Lanesborough, Mass. A photograph has been thaken of Mohegan rock, also known as Shebiran, in the town of Montville This rock was used as a fortress and watch tower by the Mohegan Indians It is now known to be the largest specimen of erratic bowlder in this country thus far discovered. It is 45 feet high and 70 feet long, and is calculated by scientists to weigh 10,000 tons, an enormous load for a floe of ice to carry. It is evidenced by the large flakes of the stone which the intervening frost and storms of centuries have chipped from it One of these fragments is 60 feet long and 12 feet thick, and its estimated weight is 1200 tons

[illegible]

—THE—

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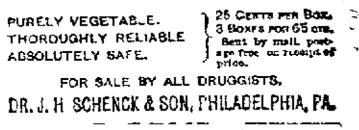

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Weekly, per year ... 2 00

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted ... 25c
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included ... 30c

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, JAN. 27.

WATER FOR PORTLAND.

The city of Portland wants a supply of pure water. Such supply may be had from Bull Run. Its obtainment is within the power of the city, and nothing ought to be allowed to stand in the way; nothing should be permitted to hinder this great enterprise of our city.

Some fifteen of our citizens have been giving their time and attention, free of charge to the city, to carrying out the purpose of supplying the city with water. In this matter they have been actuated only by public spirit and a sense of public duty. What they have already done is sufficiently known; the final step in the enterprise is that of bringing in water from Bull Run.

In these citizens we believe the people have the fullest confidence, and we think also there is a general desire that they shall go on with the work they have begun. A bill to authorize the necessary bonds is before the legislature. There is no objection to amendment of this bill, if in any way the bill can be bettered, but no obstructions should be thrown in the way of it.

Mr. C. H. Lewis is treasurer of the committee. He has given bonds in the large sum of $250,000 for the faithful performance of his duties. No one supposes that the city treasurer would be a more responsible man; and there are reasons, moreover, why it would be better in the construction of this work to keep the funds separate from those of the city government. The question also arises whether the proposition to take the funds out of the hands of the treasurer of the committee is not a reflection upon his fidelity.

As a principle, there can be no objection to the proposition that no member of the committee shall be interested directly or indirectly in supplying materials. There are possible circumstances in which there might be abuses without this restriction. The case now, however, stands thus: Two members of the committee, Messrs. Ladd & Reed, have recently begun to manufacture iron pipe at Oswego. Are they to be forced off the committee or not allowed to put an Oregon product in competition with Eastern products in supplying necessary materials? We do not imagine there is any fear that Messrs. Ladd and Reed would or could take an undue advantage of the city in this matter, or that our people are indifferent to the establishment of a great home industry. Let us have a provision in the act that "all contracts shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder." THE OREGONIAN suggests this as an amendment that would cover all contingencies. As to sale of bonds, such sales should be advertised in the principal cities, and the bonds should be awarded to the best bidders. This, indeed, has been the rule heretofore.

The proposition that the bonds be made taxable should by all means be rejected. It would virtually kill the sale of the bonds. No amendment to this effect should be considered for a moment. If it did not completely defeat the enterprise it would vastly increase the cost of water to the people—a cost that falls chiefly on those who can little afford to pay. It is the general judgment in Portland that the committee have conducted the business in an upright and economical manner, and our people are not only satisfied with results that have been attained thus far, but desire the enterprise to remain in the hands of the committee and be pushed to its ultimate result with all possible vigor.

TAXATION OF PUBLIC WORKS.

It does not seem credible that members of the legislature will, upon reflection, insist on putting into the act to authorize the Portland water bonds a clause that they shall be subjected to taxation. That would simply kill their sale. For 5 per cent. bonds, running 30 years, the city should realize a high premium. But if the tax clause is added, the bids for the bonds—if any bids are received—will be far below par, perhaps not more than 60 or 70, and the city will be obliged to desist or add another million to its water debt. This is as purely a local measure for Portland as the borrowing of money to build a court house at Hillsboro would be to Washington county. Then suppose the bonds are sold East—how can Oregon tax them there? Will the state tax the money in the hands of the water committee, or the pipe line after it is laid? If so it may tax the sewers of Portland, which have cost several hundred thousand dollars. There should be no tax upon any work done by the public authority solely for the public interest, nor any tax on the means by which the work is carried out. Any attempt to lay such tax only increases the public burdens. If a county issues bonds to erect a court house, build a jail or construct bridges we do not tax those bonds; no more should we tax the bonds that a city may issue to get a water supply. If we attempt it we only hamper the city's operations and make water more costly to its people.

NAMING OF NEW STATES.

Representative Springer has taken on himself the business of finding appropriate nomenclature for the new states that now seek admission to this Union. He has addressed a letter of inquiry to the bureau of ethnology, asking for names that possess significance. It is said his efforts have been rewarded with suggestions that are satisfactory and appropriate. New Mexico is to be christened as a child of the Union, Montezuma—a name neither new or strange, yet suggested by the word Mexico. The Montezumas deserve to have some remembrance in a nomenclature, and probably the title will be acceptable. Montana cannot be improved, and should not be exchanged for a word of inferior significance and value. For Washington the name "Tacoma" is suggested, but it is probable that the people will keep the old and honored name. It is probable that the name Dakota will be kept by the northern state of the pair to be created within the great territory of that name, while South Dakota may take the name Winona, or some other. Idaho as a name is beautiful, and cannot be improved. Arizona is something the world has become used to and will answer when that region of country needs a name. Utah is good enough for the Gentiles and Mormons and the name will be acceptable whenever the country and its Mormon people shall prove acceptable.

Lane county is in need of new public buildings. Says the Eugene *Guard*: "The court house is inadequate for present necessities. The records upon which so much depend are not safe in their present quarters, and the jail—but words fail us when describing that dark old cattle pen." That journal goes on to show that while these buildings when constructed in 1854 were ample for the business of 300 voters and a county disbursement of $2351 30, they illy supply the requirements of 3000 voters and a handling of $70,000 in conducting county affairs. Clearly Lane county needs new buildings, and it will doubtless get them unless its county court represents a past era and is deaf to the voice of progress.

ROBERT BURNS.

The anniversary of the birthday of Robert Burns, which was fittingly celebrated on Friday evening, suggests the thought that no man in English literature has been the subject of more extravagant censure and exaggerated praise than Scotland's great poet. The old-time picture of Burns as a man of genius, who was a notorious drunkard and rake, was drawn by the bigoted Scotch Presbyterians, who never forgave Burns for lashing their backs with his satire. The fame of Burns suffered in this way just as that of Byron and Shelley did in the next generation. The church is very lenient in its judgment of the infirmities and the vices of genius when genius spares or rather salivates and swallows the follies and bigotry of the church, but the church is a most unrelenting enemy and mendacious critic of genius that is not afraid of the church's frown and never hesitates when it sees hypocrisy in the pulpit to flog it till it screams and cries for quarter. The church of Rome never rebuked Rabelais's rank wit until he began to shoot his satire, like a flight of arrows, into the bosom of a corrupt priesthood and a dissolute court. Then the church woke up suddenly to the conviction that Rabelais's books must be suppressed and their author imprisoned as a writer of obscene fiction and ribald jests. Lord Rochester was welcome at the court of Charles the Second until he wrote a strong satire in denunciation of the vices of his majesty, and then he was banished from the court as an indecent person. Voltaire, as long as he was content to spare the priests and the court, was in high feather with the king, but the moment the great deist turned his bow against the corrupt church and the cruel, tyrannical court he was sent into exile. Byron lashed the English court and church under the Prince Regent, afterwards George the Fourth, and Shelley, with even more subtlety than Byron, stabbed the court and the state church at every opportunity. The church has a long memory, and to its malignant pen and mendacious tongue was due the extravagant picture of Burns as an exceptionally drunken and rakish creature for his day and generation. But what is the truth about Burns?

The truth is that he was, like all men of genius, far in advance of his day in his political and religious opinions, and he suffered for his radicalism during life, and his fame was, for the same reason, smirched after death. Dickens was so cordially hated by certain churches in England and America because of his sketches of Elder Stiggins and Brother Chadband that their clergy never lost an opportunity to denounce him within or without the pulpit. Thackeray made the church his enemy by his picture of the type clerical sponge and oleaginous hypocrite, Rev. Charles Honeyman; and gentle Charles Lamb, who drank too much for his best health, and equally gentle Tom Hood, who did not dissipate at all, felt the pinch of the church's fingers because they never lost a chance to gibbet the sanctimonious and bray the brains of bigotry in their mortar. If this was so, it is easy to understand what intense indignation must have been excited in Burns's day, separated by a full generation from Byron, Shelley and Lamb and by nearly two generations from Dickens and Hood, by the publication of such trenchant satire as "Holy Willie's Prayer." In taking the moral measure of Burns, therefore, we are bound to remember that he was cordially detested by both the church and the court, and, making this allowance for the artificial luridity of the pictures of Burns drawn by hostile hands, there is no evidence that Burns, according to the standard of his day, was a grossly intemperate man, or a rake. He was a turf cutter when young, and all workingmen in those days used whisky freely. Lawyers, judges and clergymen not only all drank deeply in Burns's day, but long after Burns's day no social stigma attached itself to men or women of high birth and position who drank a good deal more liquor than would be called decent practice to-day. Walter Scott, writing of the next generation after Burns, relates that in his day it was a common frolic for the best people of both sexes in Edinburgh to make up a party and go out to a restaurant for oysters and hot whisky. The ladies often got merry, but nothing was thought of it. Burns was no exception to his time. At public banquets, at gentlemen's houses, at taverns, he drank freely, as was the custom of the day, but there is no evidence that he was classed as a drunkard by his neighbors or his family. His wife always indignantly denied that he was the slave of drink, at home or abroad. He probably was a very free drinker, measured by the moral social standard of our day, but measured by the standard of well-behaved, intelligent people in his own day he was not a grossly intemperate man. He could not have been, for some of the very finest work that Burns ever did was done in the last years of his life when he was accused of gross intemperance.

The charge that he was a rake rests on slim foundation. It is true that he became a father by Jean Armour before she was married to him by the church, but it was not his fault but her father's that he did not marry her long before, and in Scotland a century ago among the peasantry such marriages were common; for under the Scottish law very little more than the private consent of the parties was necessary to make a legal marriage. After his marriage Burns is not accused of being an unfaithful husband; indeed he seems to have been an unusually kind and affectionate man in his family. There are coarse passages in his poems, but it is the frank coarseness of Chaucer; it is the rank popular humor of the peasantry, not the effort or aspiration for obscene expression. Take the "Jolly Beggars," one of the greatest of Burns's performances. Like Tam O'Shanter, it is coarse in spots, but it is the coarseness of Shakespeare, not the meretricious appetite for the obscene that is described by Matthew Arnold when he deplored the disgusting lubricity of many famous French writers of undeniable genius. Burns' coarseness is like the vulgarity of a strong, rank mind that would crack an indelicate jest among men and yet could be trusted never to be guilty of indelicacy of thought or action toward a good woman.

In the essential great virtues Burns was above reproach. He was truthful, independent, courageous, both physically and morally. Poetic genius was a fatal gift to him, for it was too early for him to make a living by his pen; he was too manly to live on the patronage of the nobility the moment he discovered they were merely using him as a court jester, a gifted Yorick to set their tables in a roar. He left the tables of the great and went back to his plow, but that was no more a place for him than a turn-spit is for a noble greyhound. He became hypochondriac naturally enough, for he could not be a pensioner; he could not earn his living by his pen at that unfriendly time; he could not farm successfully, for his heart was not in his farm but with his poetic gift. As a peasant farmer he was as much out of love with his situation as a skylark in a cage, and the cage hung up in a dark cellar. The skylark in such circumstances will not sing; if he must sing in captivity he must be hung up in the sunlight where at least he can catch a glimpse of the clear sky, the bright waters and the green fields that were his to soar in, to sip of and to nest in before he lost his liberty.

Burns's "lack of education" is often deplored by pedants. The truth is that Burns was a man of as sound English education as our own Whittier. He had read all the great English poets that preceded him; he could read the French language and was familiar with its literature; he had mixed in society with a vast number of accomplished and brillant people of the best society in Scotland. He had all the education that was needed by a poet for expression. Had he gone to a university he would have come forth a scholar in classics and mathematics and would have lost rather than have gained in power of poetic expression. The bubbling, wild, intellectual freedom and fascinating fluency that is Shakespeare's greatest charm, would have been educated out of Burns had he gone to Oxford, just as Whittier, sent to Harvard, would have been educated to believe that it was a desecration of his poetic art to have devoted it to embalming in his sweet verse the songs of labor, the sorrows of poverty and the sighing of the slave.

"BLUNDERS" AND "INCONSISTENCIES."

Great ado is made by The Dalles *Times-Mountaineer* over a slip made in a statement in THE OREGONIAN a few days ago about the supreme court. It was stated that it entailed a heavy expense to go from distant parts of the state to Salem "with witnesses." The Dalles paper says:

> If the editor of THE OREGONIAN had the least acquaintance with the practice in our supreme court he would know that the argument is by means of printed briefs by the counsel of both parties. No witnesses are subpœned or examined, that province being relegated to inferior courts. Such a blunder in a "cow county" paper might be excusable on the plea that the editor was business manager, compositor and roller boy; but in a metropolitan daily with a corps of editors, reporters, business managers, compositors, pressmen, etc., it will be difficult to frame an apology.

It is not at all necessary to "frame an apology." It was a blunder made by an OREGONIAN writer, and it missed the notice of the editor. In every newspaper errors occur in this way. No vigilance on the part of an editor is equal to the task of keeping mistakes out of the columns of a great newspaper—and also unfortunately the editor himself is not infallible. It is a great deal easier for a "cow county paper" to be strictly accurate than it is for a "metropolitan daily." The editor of a country weekly has ample time in which to prepare and revise his matter, while the editor of a city daily works under constant pressure and haste, does more work every day than the editor of a country paper does in a month, and is pushed day and night, including Sundays and holidays, as no one in any other employment ever was or is. What wonder that in such circumstances the vigilance that should detect errors sometimes yields to fatigue, and that, in consequence, blunders like this one over which The Dalles paper cackles so loudly—blunders that every person upon the least notice knows to be such—are made, and fail of correction?

Again, there are those who complain of the "inconsistencies" of a great newspaper. They find that articles which do not exactly harmonize with each other in spirit, purpose, style, argument and conclusion, appear in its columns. Against every great newspaper this can be urged, and there never can be a remedy for it until the man is found who can write the whole of a great newspaper himself, every day. Even when an editor suggests to an assistant the subject of an article and gives directions in a general way how to handle it, the treatment of the subject cannot be exactly what the editor intends; the very manner in which words are used and expressions are turned gives an effect more or less at variance with the editor's ideas and purposes; yet he has no time to rewrite the article; the night hastens, human endurance is not equal to drafts upon it, and the editor sends the article to the compositor with but slight revision, or possibly none at all. Then some one finds that it is more or less out of harmony with something that has hitherto appeared in the paper; or, when the editor himself at a future time treats the subject, the former article is recalled and incongruities noted.

This method of criticism and objection is shallow and trifling. No great newspaper can be "consistent" in all details of statement or opinion. It makes its record as to general tendencies and purposes; and upon these general lines, we take it, THE OREGONIAN is seldom misunderstood.

Passenger rates on Oregon railroads are limited by law to four cents per mile. Legislators are allowed to collect from the state $3 for every twenty miles traveled in going to and returning from Salem. This rate of mileage was fixed by the constitution in the stage-coach and horse-back era of the state and was at that time a fair allowance. The rate of $3 per day was also fixed as the remuneration of members and the session was limited to forty days. The opinion now prevails that the forty days' limit does not give time for the proper consideration of the people's interests by the law-making power, and it is also declared that the compensation of legislators should be raised to $5 per day. An amendment to the constitution embodying these changes has been submitted to the legislature. This may be all right, but what of the mileage of pioneer times? Railroad companies are permitted to charge but 4 cents per mile; why should the state pay its legislators 15 cents per mile for riding to and from the capital—usually on passes? The difference between 80 cents—or a pass—and $3 for traveling twenty miles is somewhat startling, and while there may not be any objection to paying legislators $5 per day there is certainly no reason why they should charge their traveling expenses up against the state in an almost four-fold ratio. We believe that something was said about "stopping leaks" at the beginning of the session. A bold break was made in this direction we remember and reporters' "stamps" were cut off. Perhaps this was victory enough for economy at one term of the Oregon legislature. At all events nothing has been said about reducing the mileage of members to lawful rates.

One who knows rather well about Mongolian pheasants says they are propagating very freely and seem abundant in the small range they inhabit. The protection the law affords has been sufficient to encourage their increase. In some places they do harm to grain fields, but it doesn't amount to much in the aggregate. The birds are so large and showy that they are seen easily and so appear abundant, but if the state protection is withdrawn they will soon disappear. Where they do damage the farmer generally uses his shotgun, and they do not have absolute protection everywhere, nor do they abound throughout this valley. The true plan would be to keep up state protection and introduce these birds into the foothills. They have a semi-domestic character, however, that is shown by affiliation with ordinary barnyard fowls, and will not willingly leave the vicinity of grain fields. If they could be introduced among the foothills and grow numerous there, it would afford good shooting for sportsmen at the proper season. How long they would continue if the protection was removed, it is not easy to say. They would probably disappear rapidly and a graphic feature would be lost.

The *Northwestern Miller*, published in Minneapolis, is an excellent trade journal, and its holiday issues are always remarkable as works of art, each year surpassing its predecessors. The late number contains much excellent reading about milling and mills. One article of especial interest gives a brief history of milling at Rochester, New York, the great milling point of that state. Another article is entitled, "Milling on the Pacific Coast." This gives a brief review of milling in California, Oregon and Washington, illustrated by cuts of Starr & Co.'s mills at Vallejo, Sperry & Co.'s mills at Stockton, and of mills in Oregon at Silverton, Turner, Oregon City and Portland; also a view of Portland and a harbor-scene. The text relates to milling as carried on at all points in the Pacific Northwest, and will furnish its Eastern readers with valuable information concerning this country.

AMAZING ASSERTIONS.

The Astoria *Transcript* asserts it is "an undeniable fact" that "Portland is impregnated with a marked and widespread unfriendliness to the lower Columbia river." Also that "Portland would blot out, if possible, all opportunity for an upbuilding of a natural seaboard for the state of Oregon at the Columbia's mouth and transfer the plunder bodily to Puget sound." It is amazing that any one should say this. Portland desires the largest possible development and growth at Astoria, and in pursuance of this desire has made every effort to have the products of the interior delivered at Astoria at the same rates as are made from the interior to Puget sound. One of the arguments urged by Portland when the action of her citizens defeated the joint lease was that said joint lease, if it should go into effect, would leave transportation from Portland to Astoria unprovided for, and that Astoria ought to be made a terminal point the same as Tacoma.

It is true that the influence of Portland has been at all times exerted in behalf of measures for deepening the river between her wharves and the sea. This has been done both in her own interest and in the interest of the country at large, and it is very narrow on the part of the press of Astoria to object to it and to oppose it. Yet solely because Portland is working for a deeper river, the journals of Astoria accuse Portland of enmity to their city. The opposition made in Astoria to reduction of pilot fees springs in part from an unwillingness there to see vessels ascend to Portland. Men and brethren, this is petty business. Our interests are all bound up together, and we shall be a good deal stronger if we all work for the common and general good than if, through jealousy, we work against each other.

Eight hundred girls, employes of feather manufactories in New York city, are out on a strike, the scale of wages demanded by the working women's union having been refused. There is no doubt ample justice in the wage demand of these workers. Their lives are passed in close, dingy work rooms, the air of which is laden with dust and down from the material handled. A Chicago journalist, a few months ago, in making the round of the factories in which girls were employed, found the condition of the workers in the feather factories to be worse than that of those who worked at any other employment. It is likely that, whether the strike recorded results in an increase of wages or not, it will give these feather factories an airing which they have long needed.

A Corvallis paper cites the fact that there is not a bushel of apples to be had in that town, though 75 cents per bushel is freely offered for them. This certainly is not a very creditable showing for the thriving center of a fruit-growing region. It is clear that somebody would have made money to have picked and stored a few hundred of the many thousand bushels of apples that rotted on the ground during the autumn months.

As the aristocrat, truckling to aristocracy Minister Phelps has seen the glittering success of Cleveland's administration. What Bayard has lacked in diplomacy, Phelps has made up in toadyism, and if the United States escapes from the blunders of the former without war, and from the latter with only, as the London *Standard* puts it, the "diplomatic relations of England with America sadly out of gear," she will be fortunate.

MEETING NOTICES.

Members of the General Relief Committee, I. O. O. F., will meet in Odd Fellows' hall at 10:30 sharp to attend the funeral of our late brother, E. Loebenstein, of Eureka No. 32, Pendleton, Oregon.
W. C. McKEAN, President.

Progress Lodge, No. 72, I. O. O. F.—By request of Supreme Representative R. Alexander, officers and members will meet at 10:30 sharp, in Odd Fellows hall, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Bro. E. Loebenstein, of Eureka No. 32, Pendleton, Or. E. J. LADD, Noble Grand.

Portland Volunteer Firemen's Association.—You are requested to meet at Police Court Building this, the 27th day of January, at 1 o'clock P. M. to attend the funeral of our late brother. By order of the president.

BORN.

In this city, Jan. 26, to the wife of F. W. Rayburn, a son.

At Dallas, Jan. 20, to the wife of C. C. Smith, a daughter.

MARRIED.

In this city, Jan. 23, by Rev. A. J. Brown, Mr. Jno. A. Martin to Miss Bertha E. Stephenson, at the residence of the bride's parents.

DIED.

At Ashland, Oregon, January 25, Mr. Thomas Mansfield.

Funeral will take place this (Sunday) morning at 11 o'clock from the Baptist church, Mount Tabor. Friends are invited to attend.

In this city, Jan. 25, Chas. G. Warren, aged 68 years. Funeral from his residence, 174 South First st., at 2:30 P. M. Sunday.

FUNERAL NOTICES.

Hassalo Lodge No. 15, I. O. O. F.—Officers and members are requested to meet at the Odd Fellows' hall Sunday at 10:30 A. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of Bro. Loebenstein, of Eureka Lodge No. 32. All Odd Fellows invited to attend, by request of Past Grand Master R. Alexander.
CHAS. SCHEURER, Noble Grand.

North Pacific Lodge No. 314.—Members will meet at their hall, corner Second and Salmon, at 9:30 A. M., Sunday, January 27, to attend the funeral of Bro. E. Loebenstein. Members of sister lodges and sojourning brothren are invited to attend. By order.
H. PANDER, Sec'y.

Geo. H. River, Undertaker and Embalmer. Southwest cor. Fourth and Yamhill. Telephone 507.

HAIR DRESSING
At WASS' HAIR STORE, 83 Yamhill St.

NEW TO-DAY.

ORIGINAL RICHARDSON & BOYNTON Furnaces at 129 Sixth st., near Washington. H. B. CHASE, Sole Agent. 30d*tf

H. H. HILDEBRAND.
Prescription Druggist, 3d and Morrison. Telephone 499. Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

WOOD OF ALL KINDS. Piggott & Brown (formerly Jackson & Co.) North Fourth and Front. Telephone No. 181.

WOOD OF ALL KINDS AT THE Pioneer Wood Yard, foot of Morrison st. Telephone 189. MOORE & STARR.

CUT THIS OUT.
The steamer Mikado runs to St. Johns, leaving foot of A st. 6:45, 9:15 A. M., 12:45 and 3:30 P. M. Sundays at 9 and 11 A. M., 1:30 and 4 P. M. 2613*

SOUTH PORTLAND PROPERTY.
$1000—1 lot N. E. cor. Corbett and Whiteaker sts.
1900—1 lot S. W. cor. of Kelly and Whiteaker sts.
2600—½ block N. W. cor. of Hood and Lane sts.
3060—½ block N. W. cor. of Gaines and Kelly sts.
The above property can be had on easy terms. Apply RUSSELL & MACLEOD, 147 First st.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE LOTS ON HAWTHORNE AV., 2½ miles from river, on motor line; pure air and pleasant location, with quick transit, make these lots most desirable. For terms apply to A. BALMANNO, N. E. cor. Washington and Front sts. 1

LOTS
ON EASY INSTALLMENTS
WITHOUT INTEREST
IN GLENCOE PARK.
JOHN CAMPBELL,
9 WASHINGTON ST. 27j*tf

FOR SALE,

Eleven acres desirable land adjoining East Portland city boundary. This is the most desirable tract to divide into lots adjoining the city. Terms, one-third cash; balance on long time.

DAVIS & DUNLAP,
1½ Morrison St.

NEW TO-DAY.

G. W. ROWAN—ATTORNEY AT LAW. 72½ Morrison st. 20j*tf

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT RESIDENCE on Sixth st.; price $4250. Parrish, Watkins & Cornell, 46 Washington st. 19j1tf

DON'T FORGET LITTLE ALBERT HANSON'S Sunday dinners at the St. Charles Restaurant. 12ja8tf

$150 PER ACRE—40 ACRES ON POWell's Valley road, two miles from East Portland. JOHN ANGEL, 30j12* Esmond Block.

THE ALMIGHTY DOLLAR. Save it by buying your fancy dry goods at 313 First st. 1

A SINGING CLASS FOR GIRLS UNder 17 years at Cook's Musical Institute on Saturday mornings at 11 o'clock. Apply from 12 to 1. 2717

A TRIP ON THE RIVER WILL NOT BE disagreeable to-day; take steamer Sellwood, foot Washington st., and look at Sellwood. J. FRED CLARK & SONS, 13 Stark st., agents for Sellwood. 1

DRY GOODS—WE DEAL IN GOOD goods and not in trash, and we believe the masses will patronize that house that sells the best goods for the least money. New York Notion Company, 313 First st. 1

FOR EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE diamond cross for a new upright piano, first-class make, or one nearly new; will pay difference in value, if any, in money. Address F. E., care Oregonian. 1

$2000—TEN-ACRE TRACT, ALL CLEAR, one mile east of Mount Tabor, quarter mile north of base line; $700 down, balance on favorable terms. RAYMOND & WAGNER, 2713* 1207 Fourth st., East Portland.

SEVEN LEFT OF THOSE FINE AND most sightly located lots, near motor line, on Williams avenue, city of Albina. Street cars will pass in front of these lots. Payments $10 per month. Discount for cash. CARR & GOLDSMITH, S. W. Cor. First and Washington sts., Portland.

[illegible]0,000

Cords dry fir and oak wood for sale; also all kinds of coal; special inducements to large consumers and dealers; yard foot of Clay street; telephone 53a. Shafford, Ligget & Co. 22j*tf

SOLD ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.
Small monthly or weekly payments: Furniture, Clocks, Watches, Lamps, Rugs, Silverware, Lace Curtains, Portiers, Pictures, Toilet Sets, Albums, Bibles, Toilet Cases and all kinds of household goods; open evenings. The New York Installment Co., 103 and 105 Morrison street. 8j1

FOR SALE.
$17,000—200x200 feet on Twenty-first.
7,000—One block in Caruthers' addition.
5,250—Quarter block and residence, McMillan's addition.
4,200—Two lots on South First st.
2,250—One lot, 50x141, Meade and Corbett st.
A. BALMANNO, 1 N. E. cor. Washington and Front sts.

FOR SALE.

52 acres good land 11 miles S. E. of Portland, facing on county road, $20 per acre.
30 acres 8 miles S. E. Portland, $75 per acre, one-third cash, balance on time.
40 acres 4½ miles from Morrison bridge draw, $100 per acre.
120 Acres 5½ miles from Portland; good place to divide in small tracts; $100 per acre.
2613* LENT & McGREW, 5½ Morrison st.

LOTS SOLD ON SMALL INSTALLMENTS IN Highland. Ask any person who has visited Highland what they think of it. We believe that it is the prettiest property in or around Portland. The lots are full sized. The prices are low. The terms are easy. The Portland & Vancouver Motor Line furnishes quick communication to the heart and center of Portland. Call at our office and get one of those beautiful maps of it. We are now building a branch office at Highland for the accommodation of our customers. HAIGHT & DONNER, 16j*tf No. 1½ Washington st.

TO SUCCEED as a stenographer one must be accurate in shorthand, skilled in type-writing, a good penman and a competent correspondent.

AT the PORTLAND BUSINESS COLLEGE, 2nd and Yamhill Sts., THOROUGH TEACHING in shorthand, DAILY PRACTICE in type-writing, CAREFUL INSTRUCTION in penmanship and ABUNDANT DRILL in correspondence amply qualify students for positions always open to those fully prepared to fill them. Send for catalogue. A. P. ARMSTRONG, PRIN.

FOR SALE.

320 feet of river front, bet. Weidler's mill and D. M. Osborne & Co.'s warehouse. Apply RUSSELL & MACLEOD, 147 First street. 2613*su.tu.w

We Will Pay Big

If You Act At Once.

We offer, for ten days only, the following unrivaled bargains at Mt. Tabor, all within two miles of East Portland:
$8,500—Eight acres, beautiful and commanding situation; all in choice fruits; dwelling and barn.
$5,750—Eight acres; elevated and unequaled location; all in fruit; dwelling and barn.
CREITZ & BROWN,
26j* 1163 Fourth st., East Portland, Or.

E. PORTLAND PROPERTY.
$4250 For a sightly quarter block on improved street, with new modern style cottage of six rooms, bath and basement.
$8000 Will buy the most desirable half block in the residence portion of East Portland, with good 8-room dwelling; grounds well set with choice fruit and ornamental trees.
$9500 A choice quarter block with modern style 2-story house of 8 rooms, supplied with furnace, gas, hot and cold water; a model home.
$2100 A quarter block on Sixth st., Holladay addition, with almost new 5-room house; a good bargain.
Lots and blocks in Albina and Alliance homesteads; 10 and 20 acre tracts near Vancouver motor line; a few 10 acre lots left in Hazelwood, the best fruit lands in the country.
LAMBERT & SARGENT,
27j2 No. 1117 Fourth st., East Portland.

FOR SALE.
$3500—Vacant quarter block on Third st., E. Portland.
2400—Desirable quarter block, near railroad bridge, E. Portland.
3300—For 150x125 feet, near railroad bridge, E. Portland.
8500—For 150x126 feet, near railroad bridge, E. Portland.
900—Vacant lot in E. Irving's addition.
3500—One lot and 2-story house in Holladay's addition, near the bridge.
5500—Large lot and two modern improved new houses in the city.
1000—House and lot on South First st.
2000—Desirable vacant lot on B near Twenty-first.
2700—Vacant quarter block on cricket grounds.
Desirable vacant Albina lots.
27j2* DAVIS & DUNLAP.

LADIES BUYING REAL ESTATE.
Some years ago, when women asserted their right of trial in all kinds of positions of trust and skill in the learned professions, as well as in mercantile and other business pursuits, many men scoffed at the idea and predicted failure, but the tables are turned, the ladies have proved their capacity and are successfully competing with and in many cases supplanting the very scoffers in the various avocations formerly closed to women.
Many are now showing their good judgment by investing in real estate. School teachers, stenographers, bookkeepers, sale-women and others employed at stated salaries are paying small monthly installments on good residence property, which is daily increasing in value and are thus wisely providing against a possible rainy day.
Invest early in good property and do not try to carry too much. Buy when business is quiet. Don't wait till spring, as you will have to pay 20 to 40 per cent advance on present prices, especially on the East Side.
Lots in Central Park and Tibbett's Addition on easy installments.
Lots and blocks in Holladay's Addition.

LOTS IN GLENCOE PARK
On easy installments, without interest.
Lots on Hood and Corbett streets South Portland.
Small tracts at Mount Tabor.
3j*tf JOHN CAMPBELL, 9 Washington st.

BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!
INVEST IN
EAST PORTLAND
And Get Rich.
BUCHTEL & MALL,
REAL ESTATE DEALERS,
Cor. Water and L Sts., E. Portland

$23,000—Two blocks adjoining Jefferson st. ferry.
13,000—The most sightly block in Holladay's add.
12,000—The beautiful block on F st., bet. Tenth and Eleventh.
10,000—One block on Sixteenth, bet. L and M sts.
10,000—Quarter block, cor. First and L streets; fine business property.
3,000—One block in Holladay's addition cheap.
2,500—A nice quarter block, corner O and Fifteenth sts.
2,500—Quarter block corner Fifteenth and M sts.
1,400—A fine corner lot on O st.
1,900—Two lots on Williams av., Irving's add.
850—Two lots in Irving's addition.
275 to $800—Lots in Albina homestead.

ACRE TRACTS.
$150 per acre—36 acres on Section Line road, five miles from city, 30 acres of this is in fine cultivation.
$50 per acre—200 acres on Johnson creek, five miles from city; this can be cut up in five and ten acre tracts to a great advantage.
$50 per acre—62 acres adjoining the above.
21¾ acres near motor line.
20 acres one-half mile from Vancouver motor.
2½ acre tracts in Mount Tabor.
Our farm list is the largest in this state. Send or write for circulars.

NEW TO-DAY.

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENeral notice is given: That I have opened a Coffee House and Restaurant at 230 First st., bet. Salmon and Main, where I shall be pleased to welcome all and promise to serve a good and substantial meal; also a first-class cup of coffee or chocolate, made under my personal supervision, for as liberal a price as any one in the city. 27j2 D. ZINSLEY.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—NOTICE IS hereby given that I owe nothing upon the note for $100 posted upon the bulletin board of one Collins in East Portland, as for sale, bearing my signature and in favor of Stephen H. Bloomer, payee, the consideration of said note having proved worse than valueless. In fact, I have a claim for damages against said Bloomer, arising out of the same transactions in which said note was given. E. FALLOWS.

DETERMINED TO WIN.—THERE HAS BEEN an intense rivalry among the local coal dealers the past week, but the Fuel Company announced a further cut yesterday of $5 1er ton for screened Bucoda coal, ex Coulter & Co.'s mine. This is a merely nominal sum for this really excellent coal, and the news of this reduction will be hailed with joy by the economical housekeeper. 30 Ash st. Telephone 85. 24j1f

"YOU CAN BUY A LOT IN WEST PORTLAND from T. A. Wood, Room No. 1, Odd Fellows' Building, for $200, and pay for it in small installments, so that you will hardly feel it, and in a few years you will have a nice home worth thousands. Young man, invest in real estate; it will make you rich, especially when it is so easily obtained."—The Northwest. 27j*

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION—THE FIRM OF McGregor & Shaw, butchers, doing business at 242 First st., has been dissolved by mutual consent, L. McGregor retiring. Mr. C. Shaw continues in the business and assumes all liabilities and will collect all outstanding accounts. L. McGREGOR. C. SHAW.

Portland, Jan. 23, 1889. 27j3

FOR SALE—30 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND six miles from this city, 20 acres in cultivation, small orchard, spring water, house of five rooms, barn, outbuildings, farming implements, hay, etc. FARRISH, WATKINS & CORNELL, real estate and loan agents, 46 Washington st. 27j3

CLAIRVOYANT—MRS. F. A. BROWN, NATural clairvoyant, tells the past, present and future events of your life, gives advice and results of journeys, lawsuits, speculations, etc.; mining interests a specialty; satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. No. 228½ First st., room 8. 27j14

$10 PER ACRE—FOR SALE—120 ACRES choice land, partly improved, 15 miles from Portland, on narrow gauge railroad; will be sold at $10 an acre if sold within five days. T. A. WOOD & CO., Room 1, Odd Fellows' Temple. 27j3*

E. T. SIMMON, THE MAN THAT DID NOT lose that $50 on the corner of East Park and Morrison streets, is selling all varieties of canned fruits for 20c, oysters 10c, 3 bottles of French mustard 25c, and all other groceries as cheap as any cash grocery in Portland. 1

HAVE AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF FRENCH ready-made all-wool dresses which I will sell to milliners and dressmakers in the interior at liberal terms: half cash and balance four months. H. B. LITT, corner Third and Alder. 24j*3t

REMOVAL NOTICE—F. THUNANDER, THE carriage builder, has removed to the northwest corner of Fourth and B streets. He now has the finest and most complete establishment of the kind on the coast. 27j7

$60 A LOT WILL BUY 200 LOTS WITHIN 3 miles of the plaza or Morrison st. bridge. This offer is made to wind up partnership business and will be sold for cash only. John M. Cross, 183½ First st. 25j3*

CHOICE QUARTER OR HALF BLOCKS NEAR Holladay av and the new railroad bridge. RAYMOND & WAGNER, 27j3* 1207 Fourth st., East Portland.

WANTED—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS IN a respectable locality, within ten blocks of First and Taylor sts., by a family; one child; best of reference; rent moderate. Address F, Postoffice. 1

A YOUNG LADY WANTS A LARGE ROOM OR suite with family; good price paid if can make satisfactory arrangements. Address, in perfect confidence, Young Lady, care Oregonian. 27j3

WANTED—RELIABLE YOUNG MAN WILLing to work; no experience required; $13 to $15 week; steady place; must have small amount money. BROWN & CO., 45½ Morrison st. 27j3

THE PRICE OF LOTS IN WEST PORTLAND are less than the price asked for any property the same distance from the court house, and they are altogether the sightliest. 27j*tf

ONE TENTH OF 177 ACRES, ON RIVER, BEtween East Portland and Sellwood; the best bargain on the market. Apply to T. A. WOOD, Room 1, Odd Fellows' Building. 27j3*

WANTED—THREE EXPERT COAL MINERS, Knights of Labor, or members of Miners' Union. Address, stating where interview can be had, Miner, care Oregonian. 27j2*

WANTED—HORSE FROM 1050 TO 1200 pounds, not over 8 years old, sound and not afraid of cars. Address, giving description, Horse, care Oregonian. 27j2

YOUNG MAN WITH PRACTICAL BUSINESS experience wants situation; is sober, industrious and reliable; references given. Address R. M. C., care Oregonian. 27j3

WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AND WIFE, no children, two furnished or unfurnished rooms for housekeeping. Address F. Q. M., care Oregonian. 1

FOR SALE—A NEW TOP BUGGY AND SET of double harness; also pony and cart suitable for lady or family use. Apply at 154 Morrison st., cor. F. Park. 27j1f

WANTED—TO PURCHASE STOCK OR BUSIness either here or in any rising town; give full particulars or no answer. Address Tait, Oregonian office. 27j3

FOR RENT—TWO NEWLY FURNISHED rooms with bay window, suitable for housekeeping. Apply 29 Columbia st., between 1st and 2d. 27j3

WANTED—YOUNG MAN FROM 18 TO 20 years old; must be strong and understand the care of horses. Address Horse, care Oregonian. 27j2

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO TRAVEL and assist gentleman on the stage; good salary to right party. Address W. H. H., care Oregonian.

DR. MACKENZIE HAVING RETURNED, I will resume practice at my former office, 151 First Street. J. F. BELL, M. D.

FOR SALE—5 ACRE TRACT, TIBBETTS' ADdition, East Portland. Inquire at The Vienna, cor. Second and Washington. 27j3

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork; wages $25. Apply to 147½ Third st., bet. Morrison and Alder. 27j6

PLAIN DRESSMAKING AND FAMILY SEWing; references given; will go out by the day. Apply 28 North Fourth st. 1

FOR RENT—WITH BOARD, NICELY FURnished rooms in a very desirable location. No. 21 North Tenth, cor. B. 1

WANTED—WORK BY THE DAY, TO WASH, iron, or clean house, by a competent woman. 268 Second st. 27j3

FOR RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM with fire and bath. 264 Second, bet. Madison and Jefferson. 27j2

FURNISHED ROOM WITH OR WITHOUT board; pleasant location; charges moderate. 215 8th st. 27j3*

LOST—A BUNDLE OF MISCELLANEOUS BILLS for collection. Finder will please leave at this office. 27j2

EAST PORTLAND—TRACTS OF LAND FOR sale. Apply RUSSELL & MACLEOD, 147 First st. 27j3

TO LET—TWO OR THREE UNFURNISHED rooms for two persons; all new. 289 Seventh st.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL CAPABLE OF TAKing care of a baby 2 months old. No. 350 E st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply No. 81 Sixteenth, cor. E. st. 1

FOR RENT—FOUR UNFURNISHED UPstairs rooms for rent. 298 Clay st. 1

MONEY TO LOAN—ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, chattels of all description (without removal). Apply to S. B. COBB, No. 84 Second st. 18j*tf

INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE. JOHN CAMPBELL, 9 Washington st. 9d*

NEW TO-DAY.

$4300—THREE HOUSES, QUARTER BLOCK in Holladay's addition, one block from school. RAYMOND & WAGNER, 27j3* 1207 Fourth st., East Portland.

$1250—EASY PAYMENTS—ONE OR TWO lots fronting east on Corbett st., South Portland; street and sidewalks complete. J. V. ALLEN, 6½ Washington st. 25j3f

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A SIGHTLY LOT 159x84 feet, with a 7-room house, in East Portland, for a building lot in Portland. Address Exchange, care Oregonian. 26j1*

$400 PER LOT—ONE OR MORE LOTS, JOHN Irving's addition, joining Holladay's addition, East Portland. J. V. ALLEN, 6½ Washington street. 23j*tf

$1600—SIGHTLY CORNER LOT AND FIVE-room house in McMillan's addition, East Portland. W. G. JENNE & BRO., 6½ Washington st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture and all kinds of personal property. Notes discounted. FRAME & STOWELL, 133½ First st.

$50 LOTS—GO TO NO. 13 MORRISON STREET and buy a lot for $50 on the installment plan, in the Willamette addition to East Portland. 25j3*

FOR RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS of brick building on northeast cor. First and Alder sts. Emmons & Emmons. 23j*tf

FOR RENT—A DESIRABLE 8-ROOM FURnished house, central location. DAVIS & DUNLAP, 1½ Morrison st. 26j3*

TO RENT—FURNISHED SUITE WITH BATH, to party of gentlemen, with or without board, 83 North 10th street. 27j3

$1500—60x170 FEET LEVEL AND FRONTS east, South Portland. J. V. ALLEN, 6½ Washington st. 25j*tf

R. O. COLLIS, 171 FRONT STREET, HAS THE best and cheapest stock of saddles and harness on the coast. 30d*1m

FOR RENT—BILLIARD HALL IN BUILDING cor. First and Alder sts. Emmons & Emmons.

THE BEST MEALS IN THE CITY, ONLY 25c at the Revere House, cor. Third and Stark.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT. PRICE VERY low. Inquire at 89 Grant street. 27j3

ZINSLEY SERVES THE BEST CUP OF CHOColate in Oregon. 233 First st. 27j3

CHICKEN DINNER TO-DAY AT ZINSLEY'S Restaurant. 233 First st. 27j3

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT AT 212 SEVenth st., cor. of Salmon.

NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH USE OF bath. 341 Morrison st., cor. Seventh.

FOR RENT—A NICE FURNISHED ROOM, 208 Fourth st., suitable for one or two gentlemen.

LELAND HOUSE—WASHINGTON AND SECond sts., elegantly furnished rooms to let. 17j14 MRS. M. LEHLEY.

PLEASANT ROOMS FOR BUSINESS MEN. Best location in city. Call 67½ Washington, Knickerbocker House.

FOR RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS IN private house, together or separate; gas, bath, telephone. 136 Eighth st., cor. Alder.

229½ FIRST ST.—ONE SUITE OF UNFURnished or partly furnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping or offices. 14j*tf

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite; use of bath, hot and cold water; also housekeeping rooms. 235 Fifth st.

A PLEASANT LARGE FRONT ROOM WITH stove; for one or two gentlemen; $10 per month. Call at 127 Sixth st., bet. Washington and Alder.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT—SUITable for housekeeping; bay window; large front yard on First st., for two persons. Inquire 316 First st.

FOR RENT—TWO LARGE UNFURNISHED rooms, with gas and bath, to parties without children; references exchanged. 189 Twelfth st., 2 blocks south of High school.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES.

HOUSE FOR RENT ON F ST., BETWEEN 15th and 16th. All modern improvements. Apply to B. Knoll, 143 Third.

FOR RENT—A NEW 8-ROOM COTTAGE WITH bath and modern improvements at 469 Seventh st. Inquire at 467; hours 8 to 11 A. M., 5 to 8 P. M.

FOR RENT — FURNISHED HOUSE, 7 ROOMS, complete for housekeeping, including piano; central location; all modern improvements. Particulars 220 First st.

FOR RENT—TWO COTTAGES ON SECOND st., East Portland, close to railroad bridge. One house of 8 rooms on Sixth st., bet. Washington and Stark. Inquire at 105 Sixth st., Portland.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF 9-ROOM LODGing house. Apply at 161 Washington st.

FOR SALE—LODGING HOUSE AND SALOON, long lease; average business $25 per day. Address H. L. C., care Oregonian.

2400 FEET OF GOOD GALVANIZED CABLE wire, 1 inch; to be sold below cost. W. N. Doscher, S st., bet. 15th and 16th.

$250 WILL BUY AN ESTABLISHED OFFICE business, with furniture, safe, etc., worth $200. Apply W. A. Smith & Co., 127½ First st.

PLUMBERS' TOOLS FOR SALE — FULL OUTfit including forger, drillpress, Jereci die, etc., at a bargain. Inquire at office of Beach & Medlin, Labbe building.

200 ACRES STUMPAGE FOR SALE IN tracts to suit purchaser; about 2 miles west of Portland; for specifications, terms, etc., call on Geo. A. Snyder, cor. 18th and B sts.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—A FIRST-CLASS brick hotel containing 29 rooms, now doing a good business; finishing and furnishing first-class. Apply to Moore & Langdon, Real Estate Agent, Moscow, I. T.

FOR SALE — ALL THE FIR AND CEDAR timber on 51-acre tract at forks of Cornell road, 3½ miles northwest from the city. There are about 40 acres of best quality green standing fir and cedar, easily accessible by Cornell road; houses on place will be rented to purchaser; proposals are invited for all the timber as it stands, with privilege of one or two years for removal. Inquire at my office, room 12, Labbe's building. THOS. N. STRONG.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$200 WILL BUY A BUSINESS THAT WILL pay that amount clear monthly; guaranteed sure investment. Call 226 First st., for particulars.

WANTED—PARTIES TO ESTABLISH A GOOD paying manufacturing business in every town in the Northwest; no experience; capital required, about $500. Address box 585, Portland, Or.

HONEST MAN WITH SOME MEANS WANTED to invest in an enterprising business; for particulars, call on or address George Hoffman, 344 E First street.

COUNTRY STORE FOR SALE—11 MILES from Portland; doing a good cash business; telegraph, postoffice and railroad station in same building. Apply to A. J. Hamilton, Beaverton, Or.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE DRUG STORE IN Eastern Washington territory, doing good business; satisfactory reasons for selling. Inquire of Snell, Heitshu & Woodard.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED REAL estate. Pacific Fire Insurance Company, No. [illegible] Washington street.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture and chattels of any description (without removal) or personal note. G. H. DEDMAN, 88 2d st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BET. WASHINGTON AND SALMON, while moving, a large knit robe; $50 reward for return to No. 54 Third and Salmon sts. Mrs. M. Lemley.

FISH, OYSTERS, GAME, POULTRY.

MALARKEY & CO. (SUCCESSORS TO C. A. Malarkey), leading house, N. W. cor. Fourth and Morrison sts. Consignments and orders solicited.

ONLY

[illegible] DAYS

MORE

OF

[illegible] SALE

Lipman & Co

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 73 [illegible] st.

WANTED—MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN TO DO general housework. Apply 95 Sixth st., cor. [illegible] Call between 12 and 3 o'clock. 2613

WANTED—A COAT MAKER AT THE NEW York Tailoring establishment, No. 9 Alder st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK. Apply at 274 Mill st., cor. Ninth. 24tf

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 36 N. 21st st. References required.

WANTED—A GOOD SOLICITOR FOR SAN Francisco Chronicle. Apply to C. B. Wilcox. 2613

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TRAVEL IN the country; good wages to a good man. [illegible] Portland.

WANTED—A BOY 16 OR 18 YEARS OF AGE to learn a good trade. Apply to Zan Bros., [illegible] and Front street. 2613

WANTED—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN to cook and for general housework; two in family. Apply 228 Sixth st. 2612

LADY OF SOME EXPERIENCE AND GOOD character wants a position as traveling solicitor for commercial house; salary not so much an object as permanent position and an opportunity to [illegible]. Apply 1, 307 Corbett st. 2513

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

[illegible] GIRL WISHES A SITUATION TO do light housework. Inquire 94 N. Fourth st. 2613

GOOD COMPETENT HOUSEKEEPER DESIRES situation to keep house for gentleman. Object a good home. Apply at 161 [illegible] st., cor. Fifth.

[illegible]—WANTED A POSITION AS CLERK day or night, competent to take charge, in or out of city. Address G. W. H., one week, care Oregonian.

WANTED—GENERAL WORK IN A WHOLESALE commission warehouse, or any other kind, by a reliable middle-aged man. Address W. L., care Oregonian. 2417

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE AND ENERGETIC young man, position as traveling salesman for a wholesale house; first-class references. Address R. 209 Oak st., Walla Walla, W. T.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND FOOT LATHE in good order. Address, giving full description, location, etc., Lathe, care Oregonian. 2613

BOARD AND LODGING FOR ONE GENTLEMAN; references required. Inquire at 248 Salmon. 2514

WANTED—100 TO 150 ACRES IMPROVED farm land within a radius of 6 to 10 miles from postoffice. Address W. G., care Oregonian. 2613

WANTED—A FEW PLEASANT ROOMERS; also boarders; rooms suitable for man and wife; large room. S. E. cor. 12th and Fifth. 2416

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS TO HANDLE A LONG WAIST AND [illegible] corset. Fits perfectly and is [illegible]. Address California Corset Co., New Haven, [illegible]. 2613

WANTED—SALESMEN EVERYWHERE FOR door plates, bells, white enamel letters, house numbers, etc.; excellent sellers and big profits; write for circulars and terms. New York Door Plate Co., [illegible] N. Y. 2217

WANTED—AGENTS TO WRITE THE HARTford Portrait House, Flood building, San Francisco, Cal., for catalogue; big money; no experience; [illegible] work. Mention this paper. [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES—HILLS' PATENT INSIDE Sliding Blinds, Hinde's Venetian Blinds, [illegible] Wood Ornaments and Blocks, Granville Mosaic Wood Flooring and Ceiling, Tobasco Bronze Work, [illegible] and Ideal Paints, Building Paper, Metal Roofing and Siding, and other modern specialties. City and Pacific Insurance Co. Special attention given [illegible] Risks. Ward S. Stevens, Manufacturer Agent, 51 Washington st., Portland, Or. 28j1tf

RECORD BROKEN — THE HAMMOND TYPEwriter ahead: 164 words per minute, with perfect alignment and impression. Persons desiring to purchase typewriters are requested to examine the Hammond before purchasing. Fine grades of linen paper and typewriter supplies on hand. All kinds of typewriting work done at reasonable rates. Address The [illegible] and Typewriting Agency, No. 167½ First st., rooms [illegible] 13, Portland, Or. 2417

MADAME TRITSWORTH, ST. PAUL'S OLDEST and most experienced clairvoyant; fortune [illegible] 225½ First st., room 10. 2717

LADIES' NURSE—MRS. HARDING, SURGICAL and medical nurse. 81 West Park, cor. E. 30d1m

MASSAGE—MRS. C. MAXWELL WILL TREAT patients at their residence. Address No. 235 [illegible]. 25j1m

MIDWIFE—ALSO WILL GO AS NURSE BY the day. Good references. Mrs. Hanson, 68 N. [illegible] st. 2417

FOR RENT—A GOOD DAIRY OF 30 TO 40 cows, and all appliances complete. Address B. [illegible], care Oregonian. 2417

MIDWIFE—MRS. HENRY MILLER [illegible]; best of care in cases of confinement. No. [illegible] Third st., near E. 18j1m

MRS. F. DePHANS, METAPHYSICIAN AND Teacher of Christian Science, 223 Ninth st., cor. [illegible]. Class instructions $5. Consultation free. [illegible]

SCHOOL of Civil, Mechanical, Mining Engineering, Surveying, Archit., Assay. 723 Market, San Francisco. A. VAN DER NAILLEN, Circular.

NOTICE—I HEREBY WARN ALL PERSONS not to trust Mrs. A. D. Bush on my account as [illegible] me without just cause or provocation. [illegible], Jan. 18, 1889. (1810) D. E. BUSH.

REWARD—I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF TEN dollars for the arrest and conviction of any person [illegible] the Daily or Sunday Oregonian [illegible] D. J. MOORE, Route Agent.

[illegible] FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A HALL, [illegible] Fourth and N streets, East Portland, 50x100 suitable for factory; also 600 feet river front [illegible] sawmill. Inquire of Captain P. H. West, 1112 [illegible] street.

THE THOMPSON & CO. HAVE BEEN APpointed agents for the purchase of [illegible] for the [illegible] River Paper Co. [illegible] Paper Stock, Old Iron and Metal of all kinds. [illegible] 47 East Portland, Oregon.

NOTICE—TO THE TAXPAYERS OF SCHOOL District No. 21, Multnomah county, Oregon: The [illegible] tax for the year 1888 is now due and payable at the office of the clerk, and will be delinquent March 1, 1889, at which time all taxes for previous years unpaid will be turned over to the sheriff for collection. GEO. PERRY, Clerk. East Portland, Or., January 22, 1889. 24j14

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING — MRS. L. [illegible], formerly in charge of the Shorthand Department of the Portland Business College, has recovered from a severe and protracted illness, will resume instructions in Shorthand, Typewriting and all branches pertaining thereto, [illegible] 1889, either in class or individual instruction. Students guaranteed 125 to 150 words per minute in three months. Tuition $40. Studio 291 Fourth street. Six ladies of education wanted as instructors; [illegible] on finishing course. 5j1m

TO THE TAXPAYERS OF SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 1, Multnomah county, Oregon—School tax for 1888 is now due and payable, and will become delinquent February 6, 1889. The clerk will be in his office prepared to receive taxes each day from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. (Wednesday evenings excepted). Office, Room 12, 341 First st. H. S. ALLEN, School Clerk.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership heretofore existing between G. W. Hunt and J. R. Patton, under the firm name of Hunt & Patton has this first day of December, 1888 been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of said copartnership having been construction work upon the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway in the county of King, Washington Territory. All debts and demands against said copartnership are to be paid and liquidated by G. W. Hunt and all sums or moneys due or to become due said copartnership are to be paid to said G. W. Hunt.

Witness our hands, this first day of Dec. A. D. 1888.
G. W. HUNT.
J. R. PATTON.
1815

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of the Schwab Bros.' Lithographing Company has been dissolved the fifteenth day of January, 1889, by mutual consent. R. H. and S. B. Schwab, having purchased the entire business, will assume all debts and demands against said co-partnership and all sums or moneys due or to become due said co-partnership are to be paid to the said R. H. and S. B. Schwab.
R. H. SCHWAB, SR.
S. B. SCHWAB.
A. KORNSTADT.
Dated Portland, Oregon, January 15, 1889.

R. H. AND S. B. SCHWAB, UNDER THE FIRM name of the Schwab Bros.' Printing and Lithographing Company will conduct the business in all its branches, as heretofore at their old stand, No. 5 Washington st. 22j7

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

15 ACRES FINE LAND SUITABLE FOR prunes, 1½ miles from railroad, in Garden home; $100 per acre. A. BALMANNO, N. E. cor. Washington and Front sts. 23j5

FOR SALE—FOUR ACRES CHOICE LAND ON Base Line road; one half in fruit. For terms apply to A. BALMANNO, N. E. cor. Washington and Front. 23j5

$2200 FOR THREE BEAUTIFUL RESIdence lots in East Portland; terms, $700 cash, balance three years' time.
Two choice lots in block 37, Tibbet's addition, $650 cash.
Five lots at Yaquina Bay, Ocean View addition for $75. Inquire of COMPTON, BEAL & CO., 112 First st., Portland. 23j10

40 ACRES ON SLAVIN ROAD A RARE bargain. A. BALMANNO, N. E. cor. Washington and Front. 23j5

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 50 ACRES, only $2500, all under good cultivation, 2 houses, 2 barns and 2 warehouses; fine large orchard; [illegible] the railroad and river, it is considered a first-class trading point; it has postoffice and express business. Anyone wishing a good home could not find a better one. Apply to WITHERELL & SURFACE, [illegible] First st. 17j*tf

SEWING MACHINES.

GARRISON'S, 167 THIRD ST., AGENCY FOR the Domestic, the Household and other leading machines. Pure sperm oil, needles, attachments and repair parts. 26j1m

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES.

FREEBORN & CO., JOBBERS AND RETAILers of wall paper and window shades. The leading wall paper house of the Northwest. New designs constantly arriving. 127 and 129 Third street.

CANDY MANUFACTURERS.

ALISKY CANDY MFG. CO.—ONLY STEAM power factory in the Northwest. We keep every thing a confectioner or baker will need. Send for price list. Factory 160 E street. Portland, Or. 17o

MACHINISTS.

WOLFF & ZWICKER, MACHINISTS, COR. F and Third sts. Ironwork, [illegible] machinery of all descriptions, planing [illegible] tools to order.

BOARDING HOUSE. 2612

WOMAN TO DO Apply 85 Sixth st., cor. 2613

MAKER AND TAILOR NEW establishment, No. 9 Alder st.

TO DO SECOND WORK cor. Ninth. 24tf

FOR GENERAL HOUSE. References required.

GOOD SOLICITOR FOR SAN Apply to C. H. Wilcox, 2613

MAN TO TRAVEL IN good man.

16 OR 18 YEARS OF AGE. Apply to Zan Bros. 2613

COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN general housework; two in 2612

EXPERIENCE AND GOOD position as traveling solicitor; salary not so much an object position and an opportunity to 2612

EMPLOYMENT.

WISHING A SITUATION TO Inquire 94 N. Fourth st. 2613

HOUSEKEEPER DE- to keep house for gentleman. Apply at 101 Lincoln st., cor. Fifth.

A POSITION AS CLERK, competent to take charge, in or out W. H., care Oregonian.

GENERAL WORK IN A WHOLE- warehouse, or of any other kind, Address W. L., care 2617

A CAPABLE AND ENERGETIC position as traveling salesman or wholesale house; first-class references Walla Walla, W. T.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SECOND-HAND FOOT LATHE address, giving full description, care Oregonian. 2613

LODGING FOR ONE GENTLE- required. Inquire at 248 Yam- 2514

100 TO 160 ACRES IMPROVED reduced 8 to 10 miles from W. G., care Oregonian. 2613

FEW PLEASANT ROOMERS; suitable for man and wife cor. Clay and Fifth. 2418

WANTED—AGENTS.

HANDLE A LONG WAIST AND Fits perfectly, and is so reputed. Corset Co., New Haven, 2613

SALESMEN EVERYWHERE FOR white enamel letters, house sellers and big profits; write New York Door Plate Co., 2617

AGENTS TO WRITE THE HART- Flood building, San Fran- no experience

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HILL'S PATENT IN- Blinds, Hinde's Venetian Blinds, Glen- and Blocks, Granville Mosaic Ceiling, Tabasto Bronze Work, Paints, Building Paper, Metal Roof- other modern specialties. City Co. Special attention given Wm. S. Stevens, Manufacturer Washington st., Portland, Or. 22jtf

THE HAMMOND TYPE- words per minute, with perfect Persons desiring to pur- requested to examine the Ham- fine grades of linen paper and hand. All kinds of typewriting reasonable rates. Address The Ham- Agency, No. 167½ First st., rooms Portland, Or. 2417

ELLSWORTH, ST. PAUL'S OLD- experienced clairvoyant; fortunes st., room 10. 2717

MRS. HARDING, SURGICAL nurse. 81 West Park, cor. E. 30d1m

MRS. L. MAXWELL WILL TREAT at their residence. Address No. 336 25j1m

ALSO WILL GO AS NURSE BY Good references. Mrs. Hanson, 88 N. 2417

A GOOD DAIRY OF 30 TO 40 all appliances complete. Address H. 2417

MRS. HENRY MILLER REIN- of care in cases of confinement. No. near F. 16j1m

METAPHYSICIAN AND Christian Science, 233 Ninth st., cor. instructions $5. Consultation free. (16otf

Civil, Mechanical, Mining Engineering, Archit., Assay. 723 Market, San Fran- VAN DER NAILLEN, Circular.

HEREBY WARN ALL PERSONS Mrs. A. D. Bush on my account as without just cause or provocation. 18, 1889. (19j10) D. E. BUSH.

I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF TEN the arrest and conviction of any person the Daily or Sunday Oregonian south D. J. MOORE, Route Agent.

FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A HALL N streets, East Portland, 50x100 for factory; also 400 feet river front Inquire of Captain F. H. West, 1112 23jtf

& CO. HAVE BEEN AP- for the purchase of rag stock for the Paper Co. and are prepared to pur- Rags, Burlaps, Manila rope and all other Old Iron and Metal of all kinds. Portland, Oregon. 4mtf

TO THE TAXPAYERS OF SCHOOL No. 31, Multnomah county, Ore.: The for the year 1888 is now due and payable of the clerk, and will be delinquent after which time all taxes for previous will be turned over to the sheriff for GEO. FERRY, Clerk. Or., January 28, 1889. 24j14

SHORTHAND AND TYPE-WRITING—MRS. L. formerly in charge of the Shorthand of the Portland Business College, has from a severe and protracted illness, instructions in Shorthand, Type- branches pertaining thereto, on Jan. in class or individual instruction. guaranteed 125 to 150 words per minute lessons. Tuition $50. Studio 291 Fourth ladies of education wanted as instructors course. 18j1m

TO TAXPAYERS OF SCHOOL DISTRICT Multnomah county, Oregon—School tax now due and payable, and will become de- February 5, 1889. The clerk will be in his to receive taxes each day from 8 to 5 o'clock P. M. (Wednesday even- Office, Room 12, 141 First st. H. S. ALLEN, School Clerk.

HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE CO- heretofore existing between G. W. and J. R. Patton, under the firm name of Hunt this first day of December, 1888 been by mutual consent. The business of said having been construction work upon Lake Shore & Eastern Railway in the King, Washington Territory. All debts against said copartnership are to be by G. W. Hunt and all sums or to become due said copartnership are to G. W. Hunt. this first day of Dec. A. D. 1888. G. W. HUNT, J. R. PATTON.

OF DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS HERE- given that the copartnership heretofore ex- the undersigned under the firm name Schwab Bros.' Lithographing Company has the fifteenth day of January, 1889, by R. H. and S. B. Schwab, having the entire business, will assume all debts demands against said co-partnership and all or moneys due or to become due said co-part- are to be paid to the said R. H. and S. B.
R. H. SCHWAB, SR.
S. B. SCHWAB.
A. KORNSTADT.
Portland, Oregon, January 15, 1889.

AND S. B. SCHWAB, UNDER THE FIRM of the Schwab Bros.' Printing and Litho- Company will conduct the business in branches, as heretofore at their old stand, No. 2217

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FINE LAND SUITABLE FOR 1½ miles from railroad, in Garden home; per acre. A. BALMANNO, N. E. cor. Wash- and Front sts. 2315

FOUR ACRES CHOICE LAND ON road; one half in fruit. For terms ap- A. BALMANNO, N. E. cor. Washington and 23j6

FOR THREE BEAUTIFUL RESI- lots in East Portland; terms, $700 three years' time. lots in block 37, Tibbet's addition, $650

lots at Yaquina Bay, Coast View addition for of COMPTON, BEAL & CO., 112 Portland. 25j10

ON SLAVIN ROAD; A RARE A. BALMANNO, N. E. cor. Wash Front. 23j5

—A FINE FARM OF 30 ACRES, all under good cultivation. 2 houses, warehouses; fine large orchard; it being and river, it is considered a first- point; it has postoffice and express busi- wishing a good home could not find a Apply to WITHERELL & SURFACE, 17jtf

SEWING MACHINES.

127 THIRD ST., AGENCY FOR Domestic, the Household and other leading Pure sperm oil, needles, attachments and 26j1m

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES.

& CO., JOBBERS AND RETAIL paper and window shades. The leading of the Northwest. New designs con- 127 and 129 Third street.

CANDY MANUFACTURERS.

CANDY MFG. CO.—ONLY STEAM in the Northwest. We keep every or baker will need. Send fo Portland, Or. 17o

MACHINISTS, COR. F all descriptions, planing to order.

U. S. SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT.

PORTLAND, Jan. 26, 8 P. M.

Place of Observation.	Hight of Bar.	Change last 12 hours	Ther.	Wind direction	Rain fall inch	State of Weather.
Portland	30.32	—.06	40	W	.00	Cloudless
Olympia	30.52	—.16	40	NE	.00	Cloudless
Roseburg	30.24	—.04	44	SW	.00	Cloudless
Red Bluff	30.16	—.04	64	N	.00	Cloudless
Sacramento	30.14	—.02	66	N	.00	Cloudless
Spokane	30.62		35	Calm	.00	Cloudless
Walla Walla	30.64		30	W	.00	Cloudy
Canby	30.18	.16	36	SE	.00	Cloudless

Local Report.

Pacific Coast Time	Bar.	Ther.	Rel. Hum.	Direc. of Wind	Vel. of Wind	Rain	Wthr.
5 A. M.	30.37	38	79	NW	4	.00	Cl'dls
5 P. M.	30.34	43	56	E	12	.00	Cl'dls

Maximum temperature, 54.3; minimum temperature, 26.3. River at 5 A. M., 2.9 feet. Change in 24 hours, 1.3 feet.

	Normal.	Mean.	Departure from Normal.	Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1.	Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1, 1889.
Temperature	39	42	—3	—11	—11.
Precipitation	.23	.00	—.23	—1.15	—1.15

PASSENGER LISTS.

OVERLAND.

Oregon Short Line.—Passed Huntington: R. W. Klotsch, Charles Howe, W. C. Jacobs, Mrs. H. D. Hall, J. M. Hollenbeck and family, L. Lutz, L. E. Fitch, R. J. Thompson, A. L. Kurtz, G. H. Barberow, Mrs. Snell, George Enery, M. S. Rohman, George Cliff, and forty-five second-class.

Passed Medford, over O. & C.: Mrs. Clontman, E. Tibbets, W. L. Blossom, R. Kingston, E. Frankenthal, J. E. Houghton, J. Knowland, J. Rokenberg, A. M. Kallahan, U. B. Hopkins, S. C. Woodruff, Jas. Scoble, Jno. F. Bressler, Jas. Clark and wife, J. B. Dixon and wife, Miss Robbin, J. Lewis, K. Jones, G. Andrews, J. Young, A. B. Slatter, J. Reed, A. H. Blossom, J. H. Thomas, Mrs. Wm. Lohr, and forty-nine immigrants.

STEAMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—Following is the passenger list per steamer State of California, sailing to-day for Portland: C. F. Griffin, G. Brattan, R. Nesbet, J. W. Armstrong, F. Boylan, C. E. Stone, W. L. Davies, R. W. Matlock, H. Buck, M. White and wife, M. Reed, R. H. Chamberlain, Mrs. King and son, Katie Judge, A. Campbell, C. P. Gregory, Annie Baker, E. Cossons, J. H. Shields, F. Marlock, E. Schmidt, G. A. Burston, C. C. McDowan, Mrs. F. Williams, Mrs. Davies, C. K. Harnard and J. L. McNally.

THE HOTELS.

HOLTON.

A M K Storie, San Fran
J Sikes, do
L H Leach, Tacoma
W W West, Oregon
John Chat, San Fran
F J Hutchings, do
M Randall, Dalles
Jos MacEachern, do
A C West, do
Ad Edgar, do
R A Miller, Salem
R A McCout, do
J A Crouch & w, Dalles
T G Hayden, do
D Madrow, Kalama
E T Harris, Silverton
J A Manuls, Independence
M Crawford, Dayton
C E Burrows, Walla W
S M Corney, Vancouver
E E Hall, Salem
C W Talmage, McMinn
F Thompson & w, Olyin
M R Kenney, do
Rodney Scott, Eugene
J A Ebbert, do
F S Gray, do
A S Powers, do
J A McMahon, do
Mrs J Wall, do
Miss C Wall, do
G W Whitaker, Indepen
R A Kinkaid, do

ESMOND.

Oscar Shmidt, Chicago
C B Weatherwax & wf Aberdeen
J Osmond, Iowa
W G Randall, Peoria Ill
H W Gominset, Chicago
C A Blackman, Bay City
C M Donaldson, Baker C'y
M M Gilbert, Salem
E B Tess, Mich
S V Rehost, Lakeview
W A Welshire, Lakeview
F Heliker, Kansas
A Donnell, Oswego
Seth Riggs, Crowley
H S Young, Ogden Utah
W T Burney, Or City
G W Yancey, Seattle
J Luberts, W T
J Luninger, Kansas City
O A Lucker, Arlington
F Eitchoket, St Paul
T E Whitney, N Y
D Wilson, Tacoma
A E Worden, Gr'd Rapids
Chas Goodnough, Salem
E C Mechmon, Minneapo's
C A Coolidge, Ashland
J S Parkard & wf, Prov R I
P Higgins, Seattle
F C Robertson, Mont
C B Hensley, Cal
A Young, Salt Lake
J C Smith, City

ST. CHARLES.

Mrs Jenkins, Oswego
L Aubany, W W
L C Palmer, Bridal Veil
C E Ricker, Salem
S W Condon, do
J E Flundell, do
Lee Moorhouse, do
I Howard, do
S T Richardson, do
E P Thompson, do
O Miller, Vancouver
Mrs McDonald, do
O R Randall, Newberg
W Burrage, Wallace
McKinley Mitchell, Gerva
W Sinclair, Coos Co
D C Crawford, Astoria
J D McGowan, do
F Notte, do
G Notte, do
H Hamilton, Dalles
R D Wilson, Pendleton
T A McBride, Oregon Cy
Miss Merrill, do
E McBrine, Wilbur
W B Price, Kansas Cy
A Artulun, Calaba
J E Eddy & w, Pendleton
W B Smith & w, Dalles
J Cody, do
H R Gontes, McMinnv
H O Mitchell & w, St Helns
H C Mitchell, do
T Fopps, Locks
F R Coggshall, Eureka
T J Kirk, Centervill
J Strode, Boise
J V Roe, Summerville
H Blake & w, Neer Cy
I R Hogan, Glenwood
T A Morris, Newberg
T Ford, do
J R McCurry, Olequa
F J Handley, Garden Cy

QUIMBY.

N Larson, Tacoma
Joe Tait & wf, Ottawa
E M Warren, Eugene
E Bachman, San Fran
Wm Harvey, Burns Or
J S Rosenberg, Prairie C
O R Pickett, O R & N
L B Cook, Stafford Kan
A Porter, do
C J Craig, Spokane Falls
L F Cummings, Westport
F W Tallman, do
Levi Pritchard, do
Wm Fullerton, do
Jos Denger, Seattle
John Morgan, do
G Hardesty & w, McMin
J L Castle, N Yamhill
W M Grant, Ottawa
C Stevenson, Applegate
W H Thompson, St Paul
H Atkinson, Salem
W Raymond, Forest Grv
E Ferris, Tacoma
S L Povey, city
R W Williams, Penn
R Adamton, Port Costa
C J Sivals, Chicago
B F Paisley, Pittsburg
J W Moldick, Seattle
W P Wagner, Chicago
E D Edwards, do
A E Shults, Ashland Or
Cecil Jackson, do
H G Buckley, Post Scott
W A Lunn, Kamloop
Ids Thompson, Yaquina
F Johnson, Omaha
O B Olsen, San Diego
H Everson, do
F Abel, do
J B James, Adrain Mich
W C Jones, Washougal
J Bradsham, Astoria
G Watson, Seattle
Robt Hartwell, do
C H Miezil, do
James Beebe, do

MERCHANT.

J Meade, Washougal
R W Paxton, St Paul
J W Hall, do
E L Young, Chehalis
W M Byer, Kansas
J T Thurman, Helena
J L Hayward, Seattle
S J Harris, do
H T Bentes, do
S J Foster & w, do
H F Bushing, do
E Winter, Boise City
C Firs, Ill
J C Hoyt & w, The Dalls
C S Williamson, do
Geo Hooker, do
T Denman, Montana
G Crandell, do
H Hamond, New York
C Cunningham, Seattle
D Mandell, N Bedford
C Chase, do
M A Schmidt, Chicago
A H Whitehead, do
A Rusk, San Fran
W M Cooley, Tacoma
G S Hart, do
G Hobert, The Dalles
J McCaul, San Fran
E A Schiller, Montana
Wm Feidler, do
L Watson, New York
E Perl & w, Ill
Miss Williams, Salem
Miss D McFarlane, W W
J Johnson, Silverton
O Miller, do
S D McKay, Tacoma
C M Shaw, do
H H Cole, do
J W Hutchinson, Tac
J Byrnes, Dalles
D C Hafer, Oakland
A Davidson, London
F Kirkland, do
J A Catto, Tacoma
J Erickson, do
Miss McFarlane, Wala W
F H Dupree, Salem
T Toner, Boston
G Hamblin, do
F Welsh, Pendleton
C S Tise, do
Geo Hurd, Tacoma
H Hardy, do
C Crown, New York
C Nicholson, Ill
Mrs Newcomb, Sprague
H Dowley, Forest Grove
J D Blake, do
Miss L Drew, do
B Lytton, do
E Black & w, do
F Twiss, Nub
J C Barnett, Mich
D B Mentel, do
H Mentel, do
C Halderman, Ill
W F Kiter, Dakota
H A Clark, do

INTERNATIONAL.

T Tegman, Nebraska
Maxwell Whelcher, Neb
W D McCullough, do
A Johnson, do
G A Teller, do
A H Hange, Wisconsin
R Foster, do
H Kristensen, Astoria
T A Myde, Tacoma
A D Robinson, do
S Sherdahl, Sherdahl
L H Oliver, Arkansas
A A Jordan, Blackfoot
J G Kepkey, Michigan
W J Guruger, do
J Schroeder, do
J Haskell, Topeka
Geo Young, do
W M Southard, Iowa
R Brown & w, Kansas
Miss Brewer, do
E W Thomas, Oakland
S Kelly, Stockton
F I Kelly & w, do
E L Crowther, O R & N
M M Barnstraw, Dayton
W P Pouhlman & w, Near city
S W Darling, San Fran
P H Whaley, do
P Anderson, St Paul
W T Shanks, Spokane
H Humphrey, Fax Val
S J Corbett, Dakota
C McKinnon, do
D W Spence, Ohio
S L Morgens, do
J D Howe, Minnesota
D W Ashbury, Oswego
J M Pugh, do
J D Slawson, Wyoming
M P Sangster, do
A F Smith, Seattle
Lemark Lewis, Wisconsin
Wm Redaker, do
Geo Wood, do
D T Summerville, Haise
T D Lennon, Sprague
W B Harrison, Kansas
W McEvan, do
C C Wood, Seattle
E Hammell, Oakland
W A Jenks, Racine
C Watson, Illinois
Geo Watson, do
F Roarde & w, Denver
F M Fleck, Kansas
H A Chorman, Colfax
W D Sopplngton, Cascad
F E Southard, Nebraska
D B Smith, Michigan
E Nicholson, Decatur
E Star, do
J F Kolby, San Diego
P Lanes, do
Mrs Treepann, Califor
J Kennedy, do
Mrs Kennedy & c, do
N S Williams & w, do
G S Fmhouse & w, do
S A Peas, W T
J Mann, Skamokawa
G G Scott, Kansas
W Blomky, do
P H Hansen, Nebraska
J Sorrensen, do
B Pelley, Sterling
M D Henlat, do
J D Spence, do
P S Bartlett, S F
J G Myephy, do
D M Murat, Duluth
S D Hoverly, do
M C Moses, do

VERY DESIRABLE.

Those elegant, curly-haired white Angora rugs, 3x6 feet; only $3 50 each, at H. F. Gullixson & Co.'s carpet store, 104 Third street, Abington block, Portland. They are an ornament in any room. Send for one.

For Coughs and Colds

Try our "Pectoral Balsam" (copyrighted), the old and reliable cough medicine, prepared by S. G. Skidmore & Co., druggists, 151 First street.

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad for all points East. The only dining car route from Portland. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

Be sure to eat your Sunday dinner to-day at the New York Restaurant, 132 First street, and save your wife the heat and annoyance of the kitchen.

PORTLAND AND VICINITY.

ASSAULT ON JUDGE ADAMS.—Shortly after 9 o'clock last night as City Attorney Adams was walking down First street a man stepped out of a barber shop near Yamhill street and made a savage lunge at him with his right fist. Judge Adams, being half-way turned, was able to break the force of the blow and ward off the others that the pugilistic stranger was directing towards him. The judge, seeing that he had a desperate character to deal with, struck his antagonist a stinging blow on his right optic. A lively tussle ensued, and the two men were soon down on the walk with the plucky city attorney on top. The judge managed to hold his man down until the arrival of a policeofficer, when the procession was taken down the street towards the police station, the assaulter reluctantly accompanying the police officer and Judge Adams triumphantly bringing up the rear. At the police station the man was found to be J. A. Remarque, a gambler, well known in this city. Remarque was arrested for gambling some time last fall and convicted on the charge. Later in the fall he went to Walla Walla, having returned from that city only a short time ago. This cowardly attack is no doubt an outgrowth of the gambling cases prosecuted last fall.

TO BE WELL LIGHTED.—The management of the North Pacific Industrial Association are determined to have the best lighted building on the coast. With this end in view they formulated a plan at their last meeting, as announced in yesterday's issue, for 400 electric lights, which it is confidently expected will make the interior a blaze of illumination. The power for generating the electricity to run these lights will be furnished by a 100-horse power, high-speed automatic Russell engine of the most approved pattern and make. A reporter yesterday called on Messrs. Russell & Co., who are recognized as authority on machinery of this kind, and from them it was learned that these engines are the only reliable ones in the market for furnishing power for running electric light plants, the provisions made in the Russell-automatic for a perfect speed regulation, being better than in any other similar machine in the world. This engine has now been introduced by this firm in many of the towns throughout the Northwest, and in not a single instance where they have been tried has a single word of complaint been uttered regarding their efficiency.

DIRECTORS' MEETING.—At a meeting of the directors of the city Board of Charities, held at the office of the society, No. 141 Morrison street, Friday night, considerable business of importance was transacted. Nearly all members of the board were present. Mr. T. N. Strong submitted a report on rooms and printing, which was adopted. On motion of Judge Williams the secretary was instructed to give notice through the press that tickets can be had at the office of the board, and that people are invited to come and get them. Ten thousand copies of the constitution of the City Board of Charities were ordered to be printed. J. C. Flanders was appointed to prepare a list of all the charitable organizations in the city for the use of the office. Mr. Ladd volunteered to see to the collections for the month of January. The second Monday of each month was decided upon for regular meeting night. All bills incurred by the society up to date were ordered paid by the secretary. Secretary Steel reported that eighty-six applications had been received for assistance. Most of these were applications for work. Work had been furnished for twenty-five men.

A SAILOR SEVERELY INJURED.—One of Captain Groat's men met with an accident Wednesday which nearly caused his death. The British bark Ariadne, to which the sailor belongs, is lying at one of the lower docks taking on flour, and it seems that the seamen, who are up town in the evening, are frequently given a ride back to the ship on the cars. Patrick Torpe, whom Captain Groat considers his best man, was returning in this manner, and when the car stopped, instead of getting off on the high ground to the right, for some unaccountable reason he chose the other side, where there is a fall direct from the track of about twenty-five feet. The night being very dark he was not able to swing himself free from projecting timbers, and the consequence was he had several ribs and his collar-bone broken. He was immediately taken to St. Vincent's hospital, where he was received and is now doing nicely. Captain Groat says a great deal is due to the Sisters, and he will carry away very kind remembrances of them.

A WASHINGTON JOURNALIST IN CHINATOWN.—Mr. Francis E. Leupp, editorial manager of the Washington, D. C., *Evening Star*, is visiting in Portland to acquaint himself with the great resources of the state and its present progress. He is particularly interested in the Chinese, and is taking notes for a comprehensive article on their habits, religion, mode of living, manner of amusement, which will be published in the *Star* for the edification of the Easterners who know little of the Orientals. Armed with a pocket camera he has made a tour of Chinatown, and has taken photographs of the interior of the joss house and other points of interest with which to illustrate his description.

CHEAP POULTRY.—Not wholly without connection with the filing of an attachment suit in Judge Shattuck's court yesterday, was an auction sale of poultry at Heiney & Erwin's market on Morrison street yesterday. An ample supply of good things, designed to furnish forth many a Sunday dinner to-day, had been laid in for Saturday market. Some $60 worth of eligible poultry was got rid of for $27 odd. A few chickens, ducks and geese were attached by the sheriff, with the firm's books. The question whether accounts can be attached seems to be a mooted one, but is not likely to be raised, as an assignment will probably be made by the firm to-morrow.

TOO PAINFULLY SUGGESTIVE.—Curtis and Hastings were taken over yesterday from the county jail to the O. & C. east side depot, preparatory to their departure for Salem for three years each. While they were waiting for the train to pull out, Officer Morgan, who arrested them, came up and offered them a plug of tobacco as a parting testimonial. With an air of offended innocence they spurned the gift. Perhaps it called up painful recollections of the caddy of plug which wrought their woe.

REPORT OF PRISONERS.—Under date of January 19 the following order was issued by General Gibbon: Hereafter, the report of prisoners in confinement at posts will be rendered on the last day of each month instead of bi-monthly. General orders No. 4, series of 1885, from these headquarters, is modified accordingly. The report will include all prisoners confined or released during the month, as well as those in confinement at date of report.

A PRETTY TRIP.—To take the Portland & Vancouver motor line to Highland and return. Highland is the most beautiful place for residence in or around Portland. The lots there are full size. The prices are low and the terms are easy. It matters not who buys those lots now, within thirty months they will be owned by rich people. Haight & Donner have a commodious branch office there for the accommodation of the public.

REMOVES TO PORTLAND.—The Yaquina Deep Sea Fishing Company, which was recently organized, has decided to remove their principal office to Portland. The capital stock is to be increased from $40,000 to $250,000, and it is proposed to establish electric lights to further their undertakings. These purposes are set forth in their supplementary articles of incorporation, filed in the county clerk's office yesterday.

COURTED IN COURT.—Miss Agnes Dakyns has been for some time employed in the office of the clerk of the state circuit court. Her name appeared yesterday on a marriage license which was granted to H. T. Page, son of Judge Page. As the lady is only 17 years of age, the signatures of both the fathers of the interested parties appear on the application.

JOHN CHINAMAN AT HOME.—Rev. Ross C. Houghton, pastor of Grace M. E. church, will deliver a lecture in the opera house, Seattle, Tuesday night, on the subject, "John Chinaman at Home; or, a Glimpse at the Flowery Kingdom." Rev. Mr. Houghton has been to China and will deliver a very entertaining lecture.

BEING MUCH BENEFITED.—Edward Post, of the Gilman house, has received a letter from his partner, Mr. C. C. Beolt, dated at Paraiso Springs, Cal., whither he went for his health, in which he says the water there is benefiting him greatly. He will be absent till he has fully regained his health.

NO Y. M. C. A. MEETING TO-DAY.—There will be no meeting of the Y. M. C. A. to-day owing to the mass meeting at the Tabernacle at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Major Hilton, the well-known temperance lecturer, will address the meeting.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—J. W. Stoneman, foreman at Fort Stevens, sustained a severe and painful accident yesterday by a fall from a trestle. He will be brought up to the city Friday for surgical treatment.—*Astorian.*

GRAND CARNIVAL.—The Turners are working like beavers for their grand masquerade ball, to take place on the 4th of March. A surprise is in store for Portland's public, unprecedented in the history of the city.

TAKE A RIDE.—The motor line running from Morrison street will take you to Sunnyside, where you will find gentlemanly young men to show you the property. Purchase a home while the prices are down.

FINE MERCHANT TAILORING—The finest work in the city, at Arthur Kohn's; fit guaranteed; suits made at short notice. Corner Second and Morrison streets.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR, BARGAINS—Kohn has marked out for Monday's special sale, big bargains in fine underwear. Corner Second and Morrison streets.

THOSE PLEATED WHITE SHIRTS which Kohn is selling for $1 are the talk of the town. Go and get one. Corner Second and Morrison streets.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER REPORT.

Bonneville—Clear; strong down; 32 deg.
Hood River—Clear; calm; 35 deg.
The Dalles—Clear; calm; 34 deg.
Grant's Pass—Clear; calm; 34 deg.
Arlington—Clear; calm; 36 deg.
Umatilla—Clear; calm; 34 deg.
Wallula—Snowing; calm; 30 deg.
Walla Walla—Foggy; calm; 32 deg.
Dayton—Foggy; calm; 30 deg.
Pomeroy—Cloudy; calm.
Riparia—Foggy; calm; 32 deg.; 2 inches of ice; channel above bridge is clear.
Colfax—Clear; calm; 32 deg.
Pendleton—Cloudy; calm; 30 deg.
Kamela—Clear; calm; 18 deg.
La Grande—Clear; calm; 20 deg.
Baker City—Clear; calm; 20 deg.
Huntington—Clear; calm; 10 deg.
North Powder—Clear; calm; 3 deg.

EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS

To Unload

[illegible]

COMMENCING

Tuesday, Jan 29, 1889

FOR 5 DAYS.

Having rented the store back of us, on Alder street, now occupied by John Cran & Co., we are about to make extensive alterations.

Big Cut

—IN—

Men's, Boys', Children's SUITS

—AND—

OVERCOATS

FOR FIVE DAYS.

SEE PRICES IN OUR WINDOWS.

[illegible]

The Leading Clothier, Merchant Tailor and Hatter of the Northwest.

[illegible]

Corner First and Morrison.

FOURTH WEEK

OF OUR ANNUAL

Clearance Sale

We offer for our

Extra Drive

BOYS' CLOTHING:

Nearly 250 Suits have changed price since yesterday. Suits that were
$5 00 down to $3 50
6 00 down to 4 50
6 50 down to 5 00
8 00 down to 6 00
9 00 down to 7 50

MOTHERS

You should grasp this opportunity to fit out your boys, and thereby

Save 25 Per Cent.

We received to-day a few novelties in

SPRING OVERCOATS

By express, direct from New York.

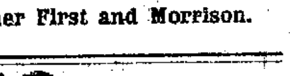
Those wishing to see the Spring Novelties, call and you will receive our attention.

[illegible]

Corner First and Morrison.

H. B. LITT

Manufacturer of LADIES' Fine Dresses. Wedding outfits a specialty. Third & Alder. P. O. Box 30. Paris office 20 23 Rue Richer



CONCERNING THE BETTER LIFE.

A Day Among the Various Churches of This City and East Portland—Ministers and Subjects.

Portland New Church society (Swedenborgian) service at 11 A. M., at E. Cook's music hall, Abington building, on Third street between Washington and Stark.

The First Philosophical Society of Portland hold regular meetings at Central hall, on Sixth, between Alder and Morrison, every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. All are invited.

St. Stephen's Episcopal Chapel, corner of Fifth and Jefferson streets—Divine services will be held on Sunday at 11 A. M. and at 4 P. M., the Rev. John Rosenberg officiating. Sunday school at 10 A. M. Seats free.

Unitarian church, corner Yamhill and Seventh streets—T. L. Eliot, minister. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Young People's Fraternity meets for a praise service and instruction at 6:30 P. M.

First German Evangelical church, corner Eighth and Clay streets, H. Schuknecht, pastor—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. All are invited to attend. Revival services will continue during the week.

Grace Methodist Episcopal church, corner Taylor and Eleventh streets, Ross C. Houghton, D. D., pastor—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 12:15 P. M. Prayer service Thursday evening at 7:30. Seats free; ushers in attendance.

Swedish Lutheran Church, on B street between Ninth and Tenth streets, Rev. John W. Skans, pastor—Services Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., and on Thursday at 7:45 P. M. Sunday school at 12:15 P. M. Prayer meeting Tuesday at 7:45 P. M. All are welcome.

Plymouth Congregational Church, corner North Fourteenth and E streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. C. F. Whittlesey, at 11 A. M. Sunday school at 12:15 P. M. Preaching at 7:30 P. M. by Rev. H. V. Rominger, of East Portland. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all.

Emmanuel Baptist church, corner Meade and Second streets, South Portland—Preaching by Rev. B. F. Rattray. Morning subject, "A Wonderful Tree"; evening subject, "Saloons and Sunday Laws, Creeds, Dogmas, and the Truth." The ordinance of baptism will probably be administered in the evening. Come early and secure seats.

The First Spiritual and Literary Society of East Portland meets at the northwest corner of Fourth and G streets every Sunday, at 10:30 A. M., followed by Lyceum Circle at 5:30 P. M., followed by regular service at 7:30 P. M. Lady and gentlemen speakers and the best of test mediums in attendance. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

First Presbyterian church, corner Third and Washington streets, Rev. Arthur J. Brown, pastor—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by the pastor. Sabbath school at 9:45 A. M. Mission school at Mariners' church at 3 P. M. Young people's prayer meeting at 6:45 P. M. Church prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Strangers always welcome.

First Congregational church, Rev. T. E. Clapp, pastor—Morning service at 11 o'clock; address by Major Hilton on the temperance issue of Portland. Bible classes meet at 12:20; prayer meeting of Christian Endeavor Society at 6:30 P. M. Evening service at 7:30; address by Rev. Mr. Jacks, of California.

EAST SIDE PULPITS.

Y. M. C. A.—Young men's meeting at 4 P. M. Sunday.

Sellwood Presbyterian church—Rev. W. Morrison will preach at 7:30 P. M.

Christian church, corner of Tenth and J—Services both morning and evening.

Mispah Presbyterian church—Divine services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday school at 12:15 P. M.

Preaching in the Albina Evangelical church on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, by J. M. Dick, of Salem, Ore.

St. David's Episcopal Church, Rev. John W. Sellwood, rector—Regular services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Centenary Methodist Church, corner of Ninth and I streets, Rev. I. D. Driver pastor—Services at 11 A. M. and union services at 7:30 P. M.

First Presbyterian Church, corner of Ninth and F streets, Rev. D. O. Ghormly pastor.—Sabbath school at 1:30 P. M. Society of Christian Endeavor meets at 6:30. Thursday evening prayer meeting at 7:30. Strangers welcomed.

Evangelical church, Stephens' addition—Preaching morning and evening by the pastor, Rev. L. S. Fisher.

First Presbyterian Church of Albina, Rev. W. O. Forbes pastor—Services will be held at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., conducted by the pastor. Sunday school at 12:15.

First Baptist church—Preaching in the morning by Rev. Geo. W. Hill; in the evening by Rev. T. G. Field, of Minneapolis. Praise service at 7 o'clock. Everybody invited. Bring Gospel Hymns No. 5.

Mizpah Presbyterian church, Tibbetts addition; Rev. Wm. Morrison, pastor—Public worship at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. every Sunday. Sabbath school at 12:15. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Teachers' meeting on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

Adams-street M. E. church, corner Tenth and Adams streets, Rev. G. M. Peirce, pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. Mr. C. Wire, presiding elder Portland district, followed by sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Sunday school at 12:30 P. M. Preaching at 7:30 P. M. by the pastor.

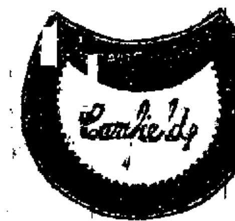
Albina M. E. church, corner Russell and Kerby streets. Rev. G. M. Peirce, pastor. No morning service. Sunday school at 12:15 P. M. Dedication services at 3 P. M., preaching by Rev. S. Kummer. Service of song, conducted by choir of the church at 7:30 P. M.

Dedication Services—The new M. E. church in Albina will be dedicated Sunday at 3 P. M. Rev. Alfred Kummer will preach. People designing to attend the dedicatory services should take the steamer Cyclone from the foot of Washington street, at 2:15 P. M. or 2:45 P. M., or the steamer Alarm from the foot of Oak street, at the same hours.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOHN H. MITCHELL. A. B. TANNER.
MITCHELL & TANNER,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Rooms 3 and 4, over the Commercial National Bank building, corner Second and Washington Sts.

Canfield Seamless Dress Shields.



Only reliable Shield made. Have been worn by more than six million ladies. Sales five times that of any other Shield made in the United States or Europe. Beware of imitations.

Sample Pair by mail 25 Cents.

Pat. in U. S. and Europe.

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86 Leonard St., New York.

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CRAYON ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER.
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OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER
PFUNDER'S
OREGON BLOOD & LIVER REGULATOR

WEAK MEN suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, free of charge. Address PROF. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

TO KEEP OUT the cold winds Gordon, Builder, Taylor.

EPPS'S COCOA made simply with boiling water or milk.

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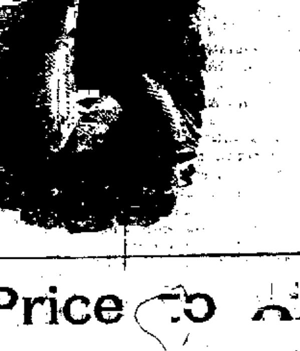

One Price to All

SOLE AGENCY MME. DEMOREST'S RELIABLE PATTERNS.

Priestley's Silk Warp Henriettas

Are the most *thoroughly reliable goods in the market.* They are made of the finest silk and best Australian wool. You can easily distinguish them by their softness and beauty and regularity of finish. They are always the same in *quality, weight, width* and *shade*, thus enabling you to match any piece, and are dyed in two standards of black. None genuine unless rolled on the "*Varnished Board*," showing the grain of the wood, which is the Priestley Trade-Mark.

—A—

Mammoth Clearance

—SALE—

LAST WEEK.

RIBBON DEPARTMENT.

Special Features FOR TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Tuesday and Wednesday

A GREAT

Ribbon Sale.

ALL-SILK RIBBONS.

Our Moire Crown Edge,
Our Satin and Gros Grain Plain Edge,
Nos. 2, 3 and 4, will be sold at
5c per yard.

Our Moire Crown Edge,
Our Satin and Gros Grain Picot Edge,
Our Satin Gros Grain Plain Edge,
Nos. 5 and 7, will be sold at
8c per yard.

Our Moire Crown Edge,
Our Satin and Gros Grain Picot Edge,
Our Satin and Gros Grain Plain Edge,
Our Gros Grain Satin Edge,
Our Gros Grain Picot Edge,
Nos. 9 and 12, will be sold at
14c per yard.

This will be the last Ribbon Sale this season. The above prices are in many instances less than one-half regular price.

To enable every one to secure a share of these Ribbons, we shall LIMIT THE QUANTITY to 5 yards of each color and width. By this arrangement each person will have an opportunity of securing all the Ribbons they desire.

[illegible]

To be Cleared

[illegible]

Quantity Limited to One Sash of a Color and Quality.

SASH RIBBONS.

6-inch will be sold at 35c per yard.
7-inch will be sold at 56c per yard.
8-inch will be sold at 69c per yard.
10 and 11-inch will be sold 93c per yard.
Above come in Black and Colors.

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Special Features FOR All the Week

The balance of the Ladies', Misses and Children's Shoes that were on sale last week will be disposed of this week at the same cut prices. See "Daily Oregonian" of last week for scale of prices.

The most interesting feature of our Mammoth Clearing Sale in our Shoe Department for this week will be our offering of Gentlemen's Shoes.

GENTLEMEN'S FINE SHOES.

Our Gents' Fine Calf Shoes...... for $2 00 per pair
Our Gents' Dongola Shoe......... for 2 00 per pair
Our Gents' Cordovan Shoe........ for 2 00 per pair

The above are our regular $3 line

Fancy Goods
Notions
Hosiery
Underwear

DO NOT FORGET THAT OUR GREAT CLEARANCE OF
LACES
EMBROIDERIES,
KID GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
UNDERWEAR,
NOTIONS,
Is still in full blast, and there are many attractive bargains.

Store Closes at 7 P. M., sharp.

The Farmers' & Mechanics' Store,

200, 202, 204, 206 First St., 6 and 8 Taylor St.

QUEEN OF BEDLAM:

A Romance of Frontier Army Life.

—BY—

CAPT. CHARLES KING, U. S. A.,

Author of "Marion's Faith," "The Colonel's Daughter," "The Deserter," "From the Ranks," "A War-Time Wooing," "Dunraven Ranch," and "Between the Lines."

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CHAPTER VII.

Cold and still the dawn is breaking. Faint, wan and pallid is the feeble gleam that comes peeping over the low hills far over at the east. Bare and desolate look the barren slopes on every hand. Not a tree, not a shrub of any kind can eye discover in this dim and ghostly light. All is silent, too. Even the coyotes who have set up their unearthly yelping at odd intervals during the night, seem to have slunk away before the coming of the morning's sun and sought the shelter of their lurking spots. Here on the bleak ridge, where three men, wrapped in cavalry overcoats, are lying prone, not a sound of any kind beyond an occasional muffled word is to be heard. Three hundred yards behind them down in the valley, some thirty shadowy steeds are cropping at the dense buffalo grass, while their riders, dismounted now, are huddled together for warmth. The occasional stamp of a hoof and the snort of some impatient charger break the silence here but cannot be heard out at the front where the picket is lying. Another sound, soothing, monotonous, ceaseless, falls constantly upon the ear of the waking soldiers—the rush of the swollen Platte over the rocks and gravel of the ford a quarter-mile away, the only point below the fort where the renegade Sioux can recross without swimming, and they are not yet here to try it. When they come they will find Captain Terry with young McLean and thirty troopers lurking behind the covering ridge, ready and willing to dispute the passage. Through the darkness of the night those good gray steeds, flitting like ghosts along the shore, have come speeding down the Platte to land their riders first at the goal, and once here, and satisfied by scrutiny of the south end of the ford that no Indian pony has appeared within the last twenty-four hours, Terry has posted his lookouts on the ridge and then, having hobbled and "half lariated" his horses, has cautioned the men to rest on their arms and not to throw off belt or spur. "There is no telling," he says, "what moment they may come along."

McLean, with his long Springfield rifle, has gone up to the ridge to join the outlying picket. A keen-eyed fellow is this young soldier and a splendid shot, and the Indians who succeed in crossing that next ridge a mile further south and approaching them unobserved will have to wear the cap of the "Invisible Prince." He has come out on this scout full of purpose and ambition. Things have not gone happily with him the past few days. Profoundly depressed in spirits at the millstone of debt suddenly saddled upon him as the result of the peculations of the deserting sergeant, he has had the added misery of seeing the sweet-faced girl with whom he has fallen so deeply in love practically withdrawn from his daily life and penned up within her father's house for the evident object of compelling her to entertain the devotions of a rival whose wealth and social position make him a man to be feared—a man whom any woman, old or young might think twice before refusing. Already the people at Laramie were discussing the possibilities—some of them in his very presence—and there were not lacking those to say that even if she had been more than half inclined to reciprocate McLean's evident attachment, she would be a fool not to accept Roswell Holmes with his wealth, education and undoubted high character. A second lieutenant in the army was all very well for a girl who could do no better, but Elinor Bayard was of excellent social position herself. Her mother's people ranked with the best in the land and her father, despite his *galanterie*, was a man distinguished in his profession and in society. It was driving McLean well-nigh desperate. Not one word of love-making had been breathed between him and the gentle girl who so enjoyed her walks and rides with him, but he knew well that her woman's heart must have told her ere this how dear she was to him, and it was no egotism or conceit that prompted him to the belief that she would not show such pleasure in his coming if he were utterly indifferent to her. Coquetry was something Nellie Bayard seemed deficient in; she was frank and truthful in every look and word.

And yet, realizing what grounds he had for hope, McLean was utterly downcast when he faced the situation before him. It would take him a year—with the utmost economy he could command—to pay off the load that had been so ruthlessly heaped upon him. He realized that so long as he owed a penny in the world, he had no right to ask any woman to be his wife. Meantime, here was this wealthy, well educated, well preserved man of affairs, ready and eager to lay his name and fortune at her feet. What mattered it that he was probably more than double her age? Had McLean not read of maidens who worshiped men of more than twice their years even to the extent of—"A love that was her doom?" Had he not read aloud to her only a fortnight before the story of Launcelot and the lily maid of Astolat? Poor fellow! In bitterness of spirit he believed that the last few days she had purposely avoided him and had treated him with coldness on the few occasions when they met; and now, he had sought this perilous duty eagerly and avowedly, he had set forth without so much as a word of farewell to her, or a touch of her trembling little hand, affecting to be so occupied in preparation up to the instant of starting that he had no time for a word with anybody. And yet Mrs. Miller had called him aside and spoken to him as the group of officers and ladies gathered near the Laramie bridge to see the little column start, and Nellie Bayard had looked up wistfully at him as he rode by their party merely waving his scouting hat in general salutation. It hurt her sorely that he should have gone without one word for her—and yet she scarce knew why.

And now here they were, squarely across the Indian trail and ready for their coming. Roswell Holmes could not have that distinction at all events, thought McLean, as he tried the lock and breech block of his rifle to see that everything was in perfect working order. Come what might—if it were only Indians—he meant to make a record in this fight that any woman might be proud of, and if he fell—well, he wouldn't have to pay for Sergeant Marsland's stealings, or have the misery of seeing her borne off by Holmes's big bank account as she probably would be. Poor Mac! He had yet to learn that a reputation as an Indian fighter is but an ephemeral and unsatisfactory asset as an adjunct to love-making.

Meanwhile the dawn is broadening, the grayish pallor at the Orient takes on a warmer tint and a feeble glow of orange and crimson steals up towards the heavens. The slopes and swales around the lonely outpost grow more and more visible, the distant ridge more sharply defined against the southern sky. Off to their left, the eastward, the river rolls along in a silvery, misty gleam, and their comrades, still sheltered under the bluff, are beginning to gather around the horses and look to the bridles and "cinches." Now the red blush deepens and extends along the low hilltops across the Platte and tinges the rolling prairie to the south and west. A few minutes more and the glow is strong enough to reveal an old but well-defined trail leading from the distant ridge straight up to the little crest where McLean is lying. It seems to follow a southwesterly course and is the trail, beyond doubt, along which the marauders from the reservations have time and again recrossed with their plunder and gained the official shelter of those sacred limits.

"Why, sir," says Corporal Connor, who is lying there beside the young officer, "last October a party came over and scalped two women and three teamsters not three miles from the post and ran off with all their cattle. We caught up with them just across the Niobrara, and they dropped the mules and horses they were driving and made a run for it. We chased and gained on them every inch of the way, but they got to the lines first and then they just whirled about and jeered at us and shook the scalps in our faces and called us every name they could think of, in good English, too," added the trooper, seriously, "and the lieutenant and I rode to the agency and pointed out two of them to the agent that very day, but he didn't dare arrest them. His life depended on his standing by them through thick and thin. Look, lieutenant! Look off there!"

Over to the southwest, dimly visible, three or four shadowy objects are darting rapidly over the distant ridge that spans the horizon in that direction. For one moment only they are revealed against the sky, then can be seen, faint as far away cloud shadows, sweeping down into the shallow valley and making for the river above the position of the outpost. Indians, beyond question! the advance guard of the main body, and the time for action had come.

Instead of riding towards them, however instead of approaching the ford by the most direct line, these scouts are loping northward from the point where the trail crosses the ridge and pushing for the stream. McLean sees their object with the quickness of thought. 'Tis not that they have made a "dry camp" during the night and are in haste to get to water with their ponies. He knows well that in several of the ravines and "coulees" on their line of march there is abundant water at this season of the year. He knows well that not until they had crept up to and cautiously peered over that ridge—without showing so much as a feather of their war-bonnets—would they venture so boldly down into the "swale." He knows well that both in front and rear they are watching for the coming of cavalry and that now they were dashing over to the Platte to peer across the skirting bluffs until satisfied no foeman is near, then to scurry down into the bottom to search for hoof-prints. If they find the well known trail of shod horses in column of twos, it will tell them beyond shadow of doubt that the troops are already guarding the ford. "Confound it!" he exclaims "Why didn't we think of it last night, and come down the other side. We could just as well have crossed the Platte on the engineer bridge and then they couldn't have spotted us. Now it's too late. Run back, corporal, and warn the captain. I'll stay here and watch them."

Connor speeds briskly down the slope, and even as they see him coming the men lead their horses into line. Captain Terry has one foot in the stirrup as the non-commissioned officer reaches him and his hand goes up in salute.

"Lieutenant McLean's compliments, sir," (the invariable formula in garrison and not omitted in the field by soldiers as precise as the corporal.) "Three or four bucks are galloping over to the river above us to look for our tracks."

"How far above us, corporal?"

"Nigh onto a mile, sir."

"Sergeant Wallace, stay here with the platoon. Mount, you six men on the right, and come after me as quick as you can!" and away goes Captain Terry, full speed, up the valley, and heading close under the bluffs. In a minute three of the designated troopers are in a bunch at his heels, the other three scattered along the trail. From McLean's post he can see both parties in the gathering light—the Indians, slowly and cautiously now, beginning the ascent to the bluffs, the captain and his men "speeding it" to get first to the scene. Another moment and he sees Terry spring from his horse, throw the reins to a trooper, and run crouching up towards the crest; then, on hands and knees, peer cautiously over, removing his hat as he does so. Then he signals "forward" to his men, slides backward a yard or two, runs to his horse, mounts, gallops some four hundred yards farther along the foot of the slopes, then turns, rides half way up, and then he and four of the men leap from their saddles, toss their reins to the two who remain mounted, and, carbine in hand, run nimbly up the bluffs and throw themselves prone upon the turf almost at the top. Not two hundred yards away from them four Sioux warriors with trailing war bonnets and brilliant display of paint and glitter are "opening out" as they approach, and warily moving toward the summit. One instant more and there is a sudden flash of firearms a the crest; five jets of bluish smoke puff out upon the rising breeze; five sputtering reports come sailing down the wind a few seconds later, and while two of the warriors go whirling off in a wide, sweeping circle, the other two are victims to their own unusual recklessness. One of them, clinging desperately to the high pommel, but reeling in his saddle, urges his willing pony down the slope, the other has plunged forward and lies stone dead upon the sward. Even at the echo of the carbines, however, popping up from across the ridge a mile away, there come whirling into view a score of red and glittering horsemen sweeping down in broad, fan-shaped course, at top speed of their racing ponies, yelling like mad, and lashing their nimble steeds to the rescue. Two minutes of that gait and the captain and his little squad will be surrounded.

"Mount! Mount!" shouts McLean as he turns and rushes down the slope, followed by his picket guard. "Lively now, sergeant. Run to the captain. Don't wait for me!"

"Come on, all you fellers!" is Sergeant Wallace's characteristic rallying cry; and away goes the little troop, like a flock of quail. McLean is in the saddle in an instant and full tilt in pursuit.

Not a moment too soon! Even before the leading troopers have reached the two "horse-holders" under the bluffs, both above and below the captain's position, the plumed and painted warriors have flashed up on the ridge and taken him in flank. Without the prompt aid of his men he would be surrounded in the twinkling of an eye. Already these daring flankers have opened fire on the knot of horsemen, when McLean shouts to some of the rearmost men to follow him, and veering to the left he rides straight at the Indians who have appeared nearest him along the bluffs. Two of the troopers follow unhesitatingly, others sheer off towards their main body. There's too much risk in darting right into the teeth of a pack of mounted Sioux, even to follow an officer. Wary and watchful the Indians mark his coming. Circling out to right and left they propose to let him in, then follow their old tactics of a surround. He never heeds their manœuvres; his aim is to get to close quarters with any one of them and fight it out as Highland chieftains fought in the old, old days of targe and claymore. The blood of a race of warriors is bounding in his veins; the fire of all Clan Gillian flashing from his eyes. He never heeds the whistle of the bullets past his ears as one after another the nearest Indian takes hurried shots at him. Straight as a dart he flies at a tall savage who pops up on the ridge in front. The long Springfield is slung now and he grasps the gleaming revolver in his hand. Twice the Indian fires, the lever of his Henry rifle working like mad, but the bullets whiz harmlessly by; then, with no time to reload, and dreading the coming shock, he ducks quickly over his nimble piebald's neck and strives to lash him out of the way just as the young officer from some other hand—

"Receives but recks not of a wound"—

and then troop horse, pony, soldier and savage are rolling in a confused heap upon the turf. The Indian is first on his feet and limping away; no redskin willingly faces white men "steel to steel." McLean staggers painfully to his knees, brushes dust and clods from his blinded eyes with one quick dash of his sleeve; draws a bead on his red antagonist just as the latter turns to aim; there is a sudden flash and report and the Sioux throws up his hands with one yell and tumbles headlong. Then a mist seems rising before the young soldier's eyes; the earth begins to reel and swim and whirl; and then all grows dark, and he, too, is prostrate on the sward.

CHAPTER VIII.

They were having an anxious day of it at Laramie. Early in the morning a brace of ranchmen, still in a tremble from their experiences of the night, made their way into the post and told gruesome stories of the doings of the Indians at Eagle's Nest and beyond. The Cheyenne stage, they said, was "jumped," the driver killed and the load of passengers burned alive in the vehicle itself. There might have been only fifty warriors when they fought Lieutenant Blunt and his party in the Chug valley, but they must have been heavily reinforced, for there were 200 of them at the least count when they swept down upon the little party of heroes at the stage station. They fought them like tigers, said the ranchmen, but they would probably have burned the building over their heads and "roasted the whole outfit" had it not been that the coming of the stage had diverted their attention. These were the stories with which the two worthies had entertained the guard and other early risers, pending the appearance of the commanding officer, and these were the stories that, in added horrors and embellishments spread throughout the garrison, through kitchen to breakfast room, as the little community began to make its appearance down stairs. Major Miller, a veteran on the frontier, had taken the measure of his informants in a very brief interview. Aroused by the summons of Lieutenant Hatton, to whom as officer of the day the guard had first conducted these harbingers of woe, the major had shuffled downstairs in shooting jacket and slippers, and cross-examined them in his dining room. Both men looked wistfully at the brimming decanter on his sideboard and one of them "allowed" he never felt so used up in his life, so the kind-hearted post commander lugged forth a demijon and poured out two stiff noggins of whisky, refreshed by which they re-told their tale. Miller "gave them the rein" for five minutes and then cross-questioned, as a result of which proceeding he soon dismissed them to the barracks and breakfast, and announced to Hatton and the adjutant that there would be no change in the orders—he didn't believe one-fourth of their story. The stage, he said, wasn't due at Eagle's Nest until 4 o'clock in the morning, and these men had declared it burned at 3. It was utterly improbable that it came farther than Phillips's crossing of the Chugwater, where 'twas due at midnight, and where long before that time all the hands at that station had been warned both by couriers and fugitives that the Indians were swarming up the valley. They had cut the telegraph wire, of course, on striking the road, early in the afternoon, and it was impossible to tell just how things had been going, but he was willing to bet that the stage was safe, despite the asservations of the ranchmen that they had seen the blaze and heard the appalling shrieks of the victims. The major's confidence, however, could not be shared by the dozen houses' full of women and children, whose closest protectors were far away on the fields where duty called them. Laramie was filled with white, horror-stricken faces and anxious eyes as the ladies flitted from door to door before the call for guard-mounting, and "boomed" the panic-stricken ranchmen's story until it reached the proportions of a wholesale massacre and an immediately impending siege of the fort by Red Cloud and all his band. Women recalled the fearful scene at Fort Phil Kearny in 1868, when that same old chieftain, Much-pe-a-lo-ta, surrounded with a thousand warriors the little detachment of three companies and butchered them in full view of the shrieking wives and children at the post, and so by the time the story reached the doctor's kitchen it had assumed the dimensions of a colossal tragedy. They were just gathering in the breakfast room. Nellie a trifle pale and weary looking; the doctor and Holmes a bit the worse for having sat up so late and smoked so many cigars, but disposed to be jovial and youthful for all that. Coffee was not on the table and Robert failed to respond to the tinkling of the little silver bell. Then sounds of awe and lamentation were heard in rear and the doctor impatiently strode to the door and shouted for his domestics. Robert responded, his kinky wool bristling as though electrified and his eyes fairly starting from their sockets—he was trembling from head to foot.

"What's the matter, you rascal, and why do you not answer the bell?" angrily demanded his master.

But it was "the Johnsons' Winnie" who responded. She had doubtless been going the rounds and was only waiting for another chance to make a dramatic "coup." Rushing through the kitchen she precipitated herself into the breakfast room. "O, Miss Nellie," she sobbed, "there's dreful news. The Indians burned the stage with everybody in it, and they've shot Captain Terry and Mr. McLean an' all the soldiers with 'em an'—"

"Silence, you babbling idiot!" shouted Dr. Bayard. "Stop your fool stories or I'll——"

"But it's God's truth, doctor. It's God's truth," protested Winnie, desperately determined to be defrauded of no part of her morning's sensation. "Ask anybody. Ask the sergeant of the guard. Yo' can see the men what brought the news yo'self."

"Pardon me, doctor," interrupted Mr. Holmes in calm, quiet tones. "This has been too much of a shock for Miss Bayard, I fear," and already he was by her side, holding a glass of water to her pallid lips. The doctor pointed to the door.

"Leave the room, you pestilence in petticoats," he ordered. "Go!" and having accomplished her desire to create a sensation, though balked of the full fruition of the promised enjoyment, Winnie flew to "Bedlam," where she only prayed that Celestine might not be before her with the news. Meantime Dr. Bayard had turned to his daughter. His first impulse was to reprove her for her ready credence of the story set afloat by so notorious a gabbler as the Johnsons' "second girl." One glance at Elinor's pale features and drooping mien changed his disposition in a trice. Anxiously he stepped to her side, and his practiced hand was at her pulse before a word of question was uttered. Then he gently raised her head.

"Look up, daughter! Why, my little girl, this will never do! I don't believe a word of this absurd story—and you must not let yourself be alarmed by such fanciful pictures. Come, dear! Mr. Holmes will excuse you this morning. Let me get you to your room. Will you kindly touch the bell, Holmes, and send Chloe to us? I'll rejoin you in a moment. Come, Nell!"

And half leading, half carrying, he guided her from the room and up the stairs, while Holmes, with grave and thoughtful face, stood gazing after them. It was some time before the doctor reappeared, even after Chloe joined him in the chamber of her young mistress. When he did the breakfast was cold, and both men were too anxious to get the true story to care whether they breakfasted or not. Each took a swallow of coffee, then hastened forth.

"That poor little girl of mine!" said Doctor Bayard. "She has a very nervous, sensitive organization, and such a shock as that fool of a wench gave her this morning is apt to upset her completely. Now she has no especial interest in any of Terry's party, and yet you might suppose her own kith and kin had been scalped and tortured."

But Holmes would not reply.

Meantime Winnie had reached "Bedlam" where, to her disgust, Celestine had already broached the tidings to the breakfast table, and Mrs. Forrest had been borne half fainting to her room. Pale but calm and collected, Miss Forrest returned and began questioning the girl as to the sources of her information, and it was on hearing this colloquy that Winnie took heart of grace and impulsively sprang up the steps into the hallway to add her share to the general sensation. It was with a feeling bordering on exultation that she found the local account to be lacking in several of the most startling and dramatic particulars; Celestine had not heard of the massacre of Captain Terry's command, and it was her own proud privilege to break the news to Miss Forrest. Here, however, she overshot the mark, for that young lady looked determinedly incredulous; dismissed her colored informants as no longer worthy of consideration, and taking a light wrap from the hat rack in the hall, tapped at Mrs. Post's door.

"Will you kindly look after Mrs. Forrest a moment in case she should need anything? I will go to Major Miller's and investigate these stories. They seem absurd."

And with that she sped swiftly around the parade, along the broad walk, and was quickly at the major's door and ushered into the parlor. There were Doctor Bayard and Mr. Holmes in earnest talk with the commanding officer. All three arose and greeted her with marked courtesy.

"I am sorry that my wife is not here to welcome you Miss Forrest," said the major, "but with the exception of her and yourself the entire feminine element of this garrison is stampeded this morning; the women have frightened themselves out of their senses. Have you come for Doctor Bayard? I hope Mrs. Forrest has not collapsed as Mrs. Gordon has. Mrs. Miller has gone to pull her out of a fit of hysterics."

"Mrs. Forrest will need nothing more, I think, than an assurance that there is little truth in these stories."

"Upon my word, Miss Forrest, I believe they are as groundless as—other sensational yarns that have come to our ears. Two badly scared ranchmen are responsible for kindling the fire, but the nursemaids and cooks have fanned it into a Chicago conflagration. The Indians may have built a fire down the road beyond Eagle's Nest, but I'll bet it wasn't the stage. And as for Terry and McLean, we havn't a word of any kind from them. That story is built out of wind."

"Then will you pardon me, Dr. Bayard, if I suggest that it might be well if some one in authority were to warn the hospital nurse who is with Mr. Blunt to be sure and let no one approach him with such news as has been flying around the post? I fear he had a restless night."

"A most thoughtful suggestion, my dear young lady, and, if you are going home, I will escort you, and then go to Blunt at once. May I have that pleasure?"

"I—had hoped to see Mrs. Miller, doctor, and I think I will go to the east side a moment and inquire for Mrs. Gordon."

"By all means, Miss Forrest, and so will I," answered Bayard, bowing magnificently. "You will excuse me, Mr. Holmes? I will be home in a quarter of an hour."

"Certainly, doctor, certainly," was the prompt reply, and both Major Miller and Mr. Holmes followed the two out upon the piazza and stood watching them as they walked away.

"A singularly handsome and self-possessed young woman that, Mr. Holmes," remarked the major. "Now there's the sort of girl to marry in the army. She has nerve and courage and brains. By Jove! That's one reason, I suppose, the women don't like her!"

"And they do not like her?" queried Holmes.

"Can't bear her, I judge, from what I hear. She dresses so handsomely, they say, that she's an object of boundless interest to them—like or no like."

"Our friend, the doctor, seems decidedly an ardent admirer. He was showing himself off in most brilliant colors last night and evidently for her benefit."

"Oh, yes, I rather fancied as much. They would make a very distinguished couple," said the colonel, reflectively, "and no bad match despite the disparity in years. She refused the youngsters up at Red Cloud who were ready to cut each other's throats on her account. That's one reason I admire her sense. The idea of a woman like that—or any woman, marrying a second lieutenant!"

"You waited for your 'double bars,' major?" smilingly queried Mr. Holmes.

"O Lord, no!" laughed Miller. "Like most people who preach, I'm past the practicing age. I was married on my graduation leave; but things were different before the war. Army people didn't live in the style they put on now. Our wives were content with two rooms and a kitchen, a thousand a year and one new dress at Christmas. Now!"—but the major stopped short, words failing him in the contemplation of mightiness as shown in the contrast.

"I'm no great judge of women," said Holmes presently, "but that young lady roused my interest last night. Are there any tangible reasons why they should give her the cold shoulder?"

Miller colored in the effort to appear at ease.

"None that I have any personal knowledge of or feel like treating with respect. There's no accounting for women's whims," he added sententiously. "Jupiter! Here it is 9 o'clock and nothing done yet. I can't telegraph, for they've cut the wires. I've sent out scouts, but it may be noon before they'll get back. Meantime we have to sit here with our hands tied, and the devil to pay generally in garrison. Ah! There go the doctor and Miss Forrest over to 'Bedlam.' Isn't he a magnificent old cock? Just see him court her! Will you come with me to the office?"

"I believe not, major. I think I'll walk around a little. I'm a trifle fidgety myself this morning and eager for reliable news. There's no objection, is there, to my going down to the barracks and interviewing those ranchmen? You know I'm something of a 'cow puncher' myself and may be able to squeeze some grain of truth out of them."

"No indeed! Go ahead, Mr. Holmes, and if you extract anything veritable let me know."

Passing Bedlam, Mr. Holmes glanced up at the open gallery where the hospital attendant happened to be standing. The doctor had entered the other hall with Miss Forrest and was doubtless majestically ministering to the nervous ailments of her sister-in-law.

"How is Lieutenant Blunt this morning?" he asked.

"He had a hard night, sir," was the low-toned answer. "He was in a high fever much of the time, but he seems sleeping now. Is there any further news, Mr. Holmes?"

"There is no truth in the news you have heard, if you have been afflicted with the stories sent around the post this morning. Be sure and keep everything of the kind from Mr. Blunt. Here! Can you catch?" And fumbling in his waistcoat pocket he fetched out a glittering gold piece and tossed it deftly to the gallery. It fell upon the boards with a musical ring, and was quickly pounced upon by the man, who blushed and grinned awkwardly.

"I don't like to take this, sir," he said; "it's five dollars."

"Never mind what it is! It's worth a thousand times its weight if you keep all such yarns from the lieutenant. Oh! Good morning, Mr. Hatton! I thought your rooms were up stairs," he said, as at that moment the infantryman stepped forth from the lower hall.

"They are, Mr. Holmes, but I have taken up my quarters temporarily in McLean's, so as not to disturb Blunt with the creaking of those ram shackle old stairs. What is Mac's is mine, and vice versa. Won't you come in?"

Mr. Holmes hesitated a moment. Then a sudden thought struck him. He sprang lightly up the steps, and was ushered into the sanctum of the young soldier whom he had marked the night before starting upon the scout with Terry's troopers.

"So this is McLean's vine and fig tree, is it?" said he, as he looked curiously around. "Ha! Lynchburg sun dried, golden-leaf! Can I have a pipe?"

"Most assuredly! Excuse me five minutes while I run over to the guard-house. Then I'll rejoin you and we'll have a whiff together." Another moment and Mr. Holmes was sole occupant of the premises.

He seemed to forget his desire for a smoke, and in its stead to become possessed with a devil of mild inquisitiveness. After a rapid glance around the front room with its bare, barrack-like, soldier furnishing, he stepped quickly into the bed-chamber in rear and went unhesitatingly to the bureau. The upper drawer came out grudgingly and with much jar and friction, as the drawers of frontier furniture are apt to do even at their best, but his firm hands speedily reduced it to subjection. A little pile of handkerchiefs, neatly folded, stood in the left-hand corner. He lifted the topmost, carried it to the window, compared the embroidered initials with those of the handkerchief he took from an inside pocket, scribbled a few closely written words on a blank card; carefully folded the handkerchief he had brought with him; slipped the card inside the folds; replaced both on the pile, closed the drawer and was placidly puffing away at his pipe when Hatton returned.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

LONGFELLOW'S EARLY POEMS.

Discovery of Some Verses He Wrote in Cambridge Fifty-One Years Ago.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—A Boston paper today published the following poem, which it said was written by Henry W. Longfellow while a professor at Harvard College, fifty-one years ago, and presented to Mrs. Margaret Brewster, who was at that time visiting at the house of a Mrs. Craigie, where the poet then had lodgings. From careful investigations made by that paper, it says, there can be little doubt as to the genuineness of the poem:

TWO OFFERINGS.

The day was Easter; like a dying god in pain
The organ groaned aloud,
The while the sunlight, chastened by the window's stain,
Fell on a motley crowd.

On lord and peasant, prince and pariah, who bore
As down the aisle they trod,
As they had prospered, each according to his store,
An Easter gift to God.

Among them walked a lordly prince of lineage fair,
With lip of scornful curl,
Who laid upon the altar with a lofty air
A priceless Indian pearl.

There also came a woman, in whose face was seen,
Shame, Sin and Sorrow blent;
A woman of the town, a second Magdalene—
An harlot penitent—

Who seemed the figure of Incarnate Sin and Vice
As down the aisle she reeled
And on the altar laid, beside the pearl of price,
A lily of the field.

The priest blessed him who gave the pearl, said mass an hour,
That God his soul might save,
But with contemptuous hand swept to the ground the flower
The outcast harlot gave.

His piety was praised by Bishop, Lord, and churl;
'Twas God alone could tell
That while he unto Him gave nothing but the pearl,
She gave her heart as well.

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW,
CAMBRIDGE, April 16, 1838.

THE SCENT OF THE ROSES.

Nay: ask me not to meet you, face to face,
And once more in your kingly presence stand;
Or meet remembered eyes, with hand in hand,
Recalling every tender, careless grace,
And every tone. Think not years can efface
The passion put aside by will's command;
And seeing you would be like fire fanned,
That upward leaps in mad and checkless race,
To burn its passion out. That soul is weak
That could forget a love like ours; and while
I turn aside, and pass, and see you not,
Know that you still are dear. But when I speak,
And meet you with a careless word and smile—
Know that your love and you are all forgot.
—*Ella Higginson.*

JEREMY YORK.

A STORY OF STRANGE ADVENTURE.

By W. Clark Russell,

AUTHOR OF "THE FROZEN PIRATE," "THE DEATH SHIP," ETC.

[Continued from last Sunday's issue.]

The world moved very slowly in those days, and Deal's solitary constable, Timothy Budd, had not started for the house of the widow Bax on a road that would have brought him in time to the ancient and beautiful minster of Minster until the clock in Deal church showed the hour to be a quarter before 9. He was mounted on a clumsy village cart, like to what Hogarth has more than once drawn, armed with the warrant, a full description of the tall young man, to the obtaining of whose name from the brig June, still lying in the Downs, the magistrate objected on the grounds of delay, and animated with full conviction that he would find the malefactor at his sweetheart's house.

The old village cart was drawn by a lame horse, that was occasionally to be impelled into a brief staggering trot by the one-eyed driver, who sat by Constable Budd's side, and who on occasions acted as assistant or "watch" to that worthy. A crowd followed the cart out of Deal, for the excitement was very great indeed, and many would have been glad to have accompanied the constable the whole distance; but this he would not suffer, sternly ordering them to turn about when they had proceeded half a mile, "lest," as he bawled out, "the criminal should catch scent of their coming and fly."

It was a drive of five or six miles. Constable Budd stolidly puffed at his pipe, with now and again a glance at his heavy stick, and an occasional dive into his coat pocket, where jingled a massive pair of gyves or handcuffs, for such ease of mind, maybe, as the chill of the iron could impart to him. Seawards, where the blue of the ocean showed sleeping to the golden line of the Goodwin Sands, hung the huge white cloud of the line-of-battle ship, scarce stemming the slack westerly tide, though every cloth was abroad with studding-sails for overhanging her black sides and grinning batteries. Little was said by the two men as they jogged along between the hedgerows and past the sand-downs on that rosy and sparkling September morning, saving that when they were nearing Sandwich, Budd's mate turned and said to him: "Timothy, it's the long chap, as he's described, as slept with the bo'sun, that you're to take, ain't it?"

"Oy," said the other with a slap at his breast, where lay the warrant.

"But who's to know," said the driver, "that it wasn't the bo'sun as killed the long chap?"

"If you'd heerd what was said you wouldn't ask such a question," answered Budd. "I knew Mr. Worksop. He wor a proper gentleman. Mr. Worksop worn't a man to shed the blood of a flea. "Why, look here—the long chap comes ashore wanting money, and he goes to bed with a man with nigh ha'd forty guineas in gold. It speaks for itself. Now then, probe this old clothes horse, will 'ee? We shall be all night at this pace."

They rumbled through the streets of Sandwich, over the quaint old structure that bridged the little river of Stour; then to the left, into the flat plains—dashed here and there with spaces of trees—that stretched pretty nearly level all the way to Canterbury; and as the great globular watch in Constable Budd's breeches' pocket pointed to the hour of 10, the cart came to a halt opposite one of a group of cottages—the prettiest of them all, a little paradise of creepers and green bushes and a small quick set hedge, shadowed behind with trees, with the dark glass of the windows sparkling in tiny suns through the vegetation, and the air round about sweet with a pleasant farm yard smell, and melodious with the voices of birds and the bleating and lowing of cattle in the distance.

Budd and his man got out of the cart, threw the reins over a post and walked to the house door. It stood open. With a mere apologetic blow upon it with his fist, the constable marched in, and swiftly peeping into a room on the left hand side, and noting that it was vacant, he turned the handle of a door on the right of the passage and stood in the threshold, filling the frame with his gaunt, knock-kneed figure and huge skirts.

A little table was laid for breakfast; the room was savory with the smell of eggs and bacon and coffee. Half risen from his chair was the figure of York, a table knife in his hand, a frown of amazement and indignation upon his brow; confronting him was a comely old lady in mourning, half risen too, and staring with terrified eyes and pale cheeks at the constable and the one-eyed face that showed over his shoulder. Close to York was his sweetheart, Jenny Bax, an auburn-haired little woman of 18, with soft dark eyes and girlish figure and breast of snow scarcely concealed by the kerchief that covered her shoulders.

"It's the Deal constable!" cried the comely old lady.

"What do you want?" exclaimed York, slowly rearing himself to his full stature.

"You!" thundered Budd. "Put that knoife down."

York did so with an expression of amazement. The constable produced his warrant.

"I'm here," he cried, "to arrest you for the wilful murder, either last night or in the small hours this morning, of Gabriel Worksop, mariner, who shared his bed with 'ee and who's missing."

He thrust his hands into his pocket with a look behind him, and in a breath almost, so quickly was it done, he and his assistant had thrown themselves upon York and handcuffed him. Ten minutes later, York, pinioned in the cart, between Budd and the driver, was being leisurely conveyed to Sandwich jail, whilst the Widow Bax hung weeping bitterly over the form of her daughter Jenny, who lay motionless and marble-white, as though dead, upon the floor.

When York was searched, they found in his coat pocket a large clasp knife with a ring through the end of it, capped (where the ring was) by a mounting of copper such as formerly might protect the butt end of a pistol, upon which the words "Gabriel Worksop" were rudely scored. The knife looked to have been newly cleaned. There was no stain of blood or anything approaching such a mark visible upon it. In the pocket where this knife was they found a Spanish gold piece minted in the year 1600, with a hole through it, as though the coin was used as a charm or an ornament. His bundle contained merely a few trifles of wearing apparel. They also found upon him four shillings in English money and other articles of no moment as evidence. But when they came to strip him, they found the left side of his shirt heavily stained with blood.

All that he said was, he was innocent of the crime charged against him, but refused to declare more.

The first hearing was before the mayor of Sandwich and a bench of magistrates. The room was crowded; never in the memory of the most ancient inhabitant had anything of the kind excited so much interest, not indeed in the district, but throughout the southeastern portion of the county. It was universally agreed that Mr. Worksop had been murdered, and by whom, if not by Jeremy York? But, then, what had become of the body? The marks of blood proving that it had been dragged to the timber extension were conclusive enough; yet it was almost inevitable that a corpse thrown into shallow water close inshore should be set upon some part of the beach by the action of the tide, unless weighted by a heavy sinker, in which case there would be a chance for the grapnel. But day after day, a broad tract stretching from Deal Castle to Sandown Castle had been swept without result. Would completer evidence be forthcoming? Would York confess, or make some admission that might help to solve the mystery?

The landlady of the Lonely Star, along with other witnesses, proved that the knife and the gold coin had belonged to Mr. Worksop. The landlady stated that she had frequently handled the coin, and that on the day preceding his disappearance or death, she had asked him to sell it to her; but he replied that it had been given to him by a sweetheart twenty years before, and that he would not part with it for a ton of gold. She and other witnesses also testified to Mr. Worksop having been in possession of some thirty or forty guineas, which in his cups he had a trick of lugging out by the handful, that the company might know a jolly sailor need never be a pauper. The two boatmen that had rowed Jeremy York ashore gave evidence that he confessed he was only worth half a guinea, that there was a quarrel over the fare, and that they had to be satisfied with four shillings.

York's statement, on the other hand, was as follows: He said that on the night in question he fell asleep, after having lain with the boatswain for about an hour. He was then awakened by the oppression of the atmosphere, which made him fear that he would suffocate; and being parched with thirst, besides desperately fevered by the atmosphere, he resolved to seek for the inn's back yard, where he might hope to find a pump, and where he would be sure of the relief of fresh air. As he could not lift the latch of the door he searched Mr. Worksop's clothes, not choosing to disturb the man, who had shown himself querulous and grumbling, as though in pain, and found a knife, with which he succeeded in opening the door. It was a little past 2 o'clock when he returned to his bedroom; a faint light penetrated the window from the oil lamp outside, which enabled him to see that the bed was empty. He also took notice that Mr. Worksop's wearing apparel, that had lain upon a chair, was gone. He was somewhat surprised, but concluded that Mr. Worksop had been awakened, as he himself had, by the heat, had dressed and walked forth into the night, and that he would return presently. He got into bed again, but lay sleepless, until, hearing some distant clock strike 4, he rose, clothed himself, took his bundle and left the house, carrying away the boatswain's knife, which he would have left behind, had he remembered that it was in his pocket. He was unable to account for his possession of the Spanish piece of gold, which the witnesses swore had belonged to Mr. Worksop; nor could he explain how it was that there were bloodstains upon his shirt, in the bed, on the floor, not to mention the marks which terminated at the waterside.

Having heard the evidence, the magistrate committed him to take his trial for wilful murder at the forthcoming assizes to be held at Sandwich.

There was probably but one person living at the time who believed in Jeremy York's innocence, and this was his sweetheart, Jenny Bax. The widow Bax, after much mental swaying to and fro, arrived at the conclusion that the youth was guilty. How could it be otherwise? she reasoned, as did all others who discussed the matter. The mysterious disappearance of Mr. Worksop—the knife and coin in York's pocket—the bloodstains, the incriminating marks discovered on him—if these things did not point to his being the assassin of the unfortunate boatswain, what, in the name of truth, could they signify? But what had he done with the guineas, to obtain which, of course, he had committed the dreadful deed! Well, that was a thing not to be conjectured. It was strange, no doubt, that the money should not have been found upon him when he was searched; for one might well think that if he had been artful enough to conceal his booty somewhere on the road to the widow's cottage, he would have taken care to hide such damnifying testimonials to his guilt as the knife and the Spanish coin. But it is always through some oversight on the part of the evil-doer that he is brought to book. However it might be as regards the concealment of the guineas and the retention of the knife and coin, it was beyond all dispute manifest that Mr. Worksop lay somewhere secreted, a murdered man, and that York was his assassin.

Jenny alone believed in his innocence. She and her mother were poor; but had the widow been well to do, she would not have advanced a groat in defense of the man whom she believed a murderer. In the brief time that the lovers had been together before the arrival of the constable, York had told his sweetheart that he was in hope of obtaining the balance of his wages as second mate from the owner of the Cœlia; and this coming into Jenny's mind whilst her sweetheart lay in Sandwich jail, she wrote imploringly to the owners of the brig, spoke of the terrible charge that had been brought against Mr. Jeremy York and how neither of them had funds to enable them to procure counsel; and she prayed them, with all the might of her little bursting heart, to send her the money her sweetheart said was owing to him, that some effort might be made to rescue him from the gibbet. In response to this piteous entreaty the owners of the brig sent her fifteen guineas, with which money she hastened to Canterbury and there engaged the services of the likeliest lawyer that that ancient city contained. This lawyer had several interviews with York, and he was candid enough to represent to Jenny Bax that though he would do his best, there was little or no hope. Beyond his solemn assurance of innocence, coupled with the carelessness, which certainly did not look criminal, of his suffering the knife and coin to remain in his pocket, the young man seemed incapable of stating a single point upon which the defense could rely or which it could make anything of. And it turned out as the sagacious lawyer had predicted; the evidence that had been previously tendered was gone over again, and far more diligently examined; the blood-stained shirt—the knife, the coin, were produced. The landlady of the Lonely Star, along with her husband and six other witnesses, were present to testify to the coin, to the knife (though the name scored upon it abundantly indicated the ownership), to the money in possession of the boatswain at the time of his disappearance, to the circumstance of Jeremy York having shared the bed with him, to the avowed poverty of the young man, to the bloodmarks terminating at the timber extension, from which point, beyond all question, the corpse had been thrown into the sea.

The judge summed up, making but little of the circumstances of what he referred to as the heedlessness of York in retaining upon his person such incriminating articles as the knife and the coin. The jury conferred a few moments without withdrawing and returned a verdict of "Guilty." Whereupon his lordship put on the black cap, and after a tedious sermon on the hideousness of the crime for which the prisoner was to suffer, sentenced him to be hung by the neck until he was dead.

In the days in which Jeremy York flourished the gibbet was a much less conventional detail of the civilization of the century than the gallows now is. Pirates and blood stained smugglers were, to be sure, hanged in chains upon gallows erected on Thames mud. Execution dock and the lower reaches were fixed points in Jack Ketch's programme when it came to maritime tragedies or felonies committed in the home waters round about the coast within convenient distance; but the ordinary land-going felon was again and again "turned off" in places adjacent to the scene of his wrong doing. There seemed to the old fashioned intelligence a sort of poetical justice in hanging a man within view of the spot where, according to the ferocious laws of those days, he had earned his bitter title to the halter.

In conformity, then, with this practice, it was decided that Jeremy York should be hanged on the gibbet erected within musket shot of Sandown Castle; that is to say, within a mile or so of the old wooden structure on to which he had dragged the bleeding body of the hapless boatswain, and from which, with horrid secrecy, he had committed it to the sea.

It was a windy, melancholy morning, somber with the stoop of dusky weeping clouds sweeping out of the northeast, with an edge of frost in their occasional showering of wet. The sea ran a dark, hard green under their shadow, with a ghastly glare of froth along the horizon where the surf was boiling upon the Goodwin Sands. The sandhills were dusky with crowds of people, who had assembled to witness the fine show of a hanged man; many full of curiosity, congregated close about the gibbet that stood black and horrible like a hideous signpost pointing the road to death, with the rope swayed by the wind dangling from the extremity of it. But the mass of the mob seemed to give it a pretty wide berth, as though it was an object to be best admired from afar.

One might have noticed, however, that amongst the people who lingered in the immediate vicinity of what used to be called the fatal tree was a knot of some eight or ten persons, whom the least observant eye might have suspected were present from a motive that had but little reference to curiosity. They were most of them young men, with a certain air of resolution in their manner; they conversed very earnestly; they might have been observed to measure the height of the [illegible] ground, [illegible] from where [illegible] end of it had [illegible] the sand [illegible] arrival of the [illegible] figure, in deep [illegible] by a veil, came [illegible] men, conversed with [illegible] then broke away [illegible] was seen to walk [illegible] of Sandwich. It [illegible] crowd that she was [illegible] derer's sweetheart [illegible] recognized her [illegible] claimed that, for all [illegible] she could not but [illegible] come and view the [illegible] heart was to be [illegible] not made up her mind [illegible] scene from behind [illegible] she was skirting [illegible]

A little before 11 [illegible] through the crowd [illegible] breaking silently along [illegible] procession was in [illegible] which were seated York [illegible] chaplain of the jail [illegible] hangman sitting [illegible] the edge, fortifying [illegible] dram from time to [illegible] which he drew from [illegible] a country pageant [illegible] and here and there [illegible] sightseers, no crowded [illegible] from Newgate to Tyburn [illegible] to the town moor. On [illegible] walked the sheriff [illegible] stables, one of whom [illegible] detachment of helpers [illegible] the one-eyed man [illegible] and silent, gray as [illegible] the clothes he wore [illegible] eyes bent downwards [illegible] pressed into two [illegible] heed to the chaplain [illegible] ear; he had only spoken [illegible] entered the cart, and [illegible] ordinary: "Sir, before [illegible] All the while he lay [illegible] execution he had said [illegible]

The cart rolled up to the [illegible] constables and helpers [illegible] a circle round it. It was [illegible] would make a speech [illegible] never looking up. His [illegible] the hangman hitched the [illegible] round his neck; the [illegible] estly and devoutly [illegible] breath, and not a sound [illegible] stillness saving the dreary [illegible] over the sandhills and [illegible] ing of the breakers rising [illegible] the shingle. The sheriff [illegible] nal; the driver who [illegible] started the animal, the [illegible] left Jeremy York hanging [illegible]

But scarce had he swung [illegible] ture under the gibbet [illegible] that the hangman [illegible] considerable stature [illegible] ground; but ere the [illegible] tinguish this, the group [illegible] veiled woman in black [illegible] gathered round the [illegible] a way as partly to support [illegible] conversing with the hangman [illegible] no notice was taken of [illegible] people, for it was a common [illegible] days for friends of a [illegible] about him after he had [illegible] shore him up, and to [illegible] from strangling during [illegible] which he dangled. [illegible] what the group of men [illegible] they might have [illegible] the criminal should be [illegible] immediately throttled was [illegible] mob, as it was apparently [illegible] was an execution anyway [illegible] that the people of Deal and [illegible] adjacent hamlets had [illegible] to witness, and be the [illegible] what it would, there was [illegible] point them in the [illegible]

At the expiration of [illegible] was called by one of the [illegible] round the motionless body [illegible] to the executioner, who [illegible] severed the rope, and the [illegible] outstretched arms of those [illegible] ute after, a small cart [illegible] was brought to the gibbet [illegible] placed in it, five men of the [illegible] clustered about the [illegible] into the cart, and within a [illegible] vehicle was being driven [illegible] tion of Sandwich.

Eight months have passed [illegible] is now on the broad [illegible] the fiery atmosphere of the [illegible] cat's-paw that tarnishes the [illegible] mirror let the air blow [illegible] of copper brightening into [illegible] round about the sun, that [illegible] shines almost directly over [illegible] and transforms the vast [illegible] sheet of white fire, trembling [illegible] distance faint with the haze [illegible]

There was a small West Indiaman [illegible] the City of Glasgow, that [illegible] stagnated on these fervid [illegible] upon four days. There [illegible] awnings, in wetted decks, in [illegible] lights, in open portholes, and [illegible] windsails to render the [illegible] 'tween decks and cabin [illegible] ple aboard the ship. The [illegible] the smell of blistered paint [illegible] was fiery hot, and tok the [illegible] that for a moment unconsciously [illegible] the pitch was like putty [illegible] the fresh water in the scuttle [illegible] as newly drawn milk, but [illegible] dairy fragrance. It was time [illegible] the wind to blow. The [illegible] nothing in those pleasant [illegible] In cooler climes the mate [illegible] satisfied to whistle for wind [illegible] and go below every time [illegible] with a feeling that he had [illegible] that was necessary, and [illegible] But the heat made an enforced [illegible] of the Cuban heights [illegible]

It was half past 8 o'clock [illegible] watch. The hands had [illegible] fast, and were distributed [illegible] about the deck. There was [illegible] air, but there was a run of [illegible] the southwest, which [illegible] had somewhat increased [illegible] these long-drawn heavings [illegible] a mere tub in form, as all [illegible] those days, saving perhaps [illegible] *barco longos*, rolled as regularly [illegible] lum swings, swelling out [illegible] lurch, only to bring it in to [illegible] at the next with sounds like [illegible] of nine-pounders in the tops.

The captain of the City of Glasgow [illegible] small, fiery-faced man, with [illegible] that glowed like cairngorm [illegible] shaggy thatches of the brows [illegible] a little resembled a small [illegible] shape and hue, and a mouth [illegible] the lips that indicated a highly [illegible] per. He walked to the main [illegible] the wheel fanning himself with [illegible] hat.

"When is this going to end, sir?"

"I don't know, sir."

"Blood, sir! Is there no [illegible] Thunder and slugs! If [illegible] must tow—d'ye see, tow, I [illegible] boat over the side and crowd [illegible] What though they fizzle? [illegible] of this, or—"

He was probably about to [illegible] piece of profanity, but he [illegible] a cry coming down from [illegible] a man who had been sent [illegible] royal yard to repair some [illegible] slant eye of the boatswain [illegible] "Sail ho!"

The little fiery-faced captain [illegible] looked as if he scarcely credited [illegible] then, running to the rail, he [illegible] clear of the awning and bawled [illegible] low: "Where away?"

"Right astern," was the [illegible] man, swinging with one hand [illegible] as he pointed with the other [illegible] the taffrail to the gleaming [illegible] there.

"Well," said the skipper, [illegible] a sign that there's wind [illegible]

"It is some craft," said [illegible] may be bringing a draught of [illegible] her."

"Don't talk of a draught [illegible] the captain passionately [illegible] wind, sir, a fresh breeze [illegible] hurricane, by thunder! [illegible] enough of cat's paws! [illegible] muttered under his breath [illegible] loathing in his eyes [illegible] in a squint upon the [illegible]

But the mate was right [illegible] this remark, at all events [illegible] aloft had sighted proved [illegible] ing the shining slope [illegible] breeze; but it was not [illegible] trembling like stars above [illegible] nothing else under them [illegible] people of the City of Glasgow [illegible] the line of the wind [illegible] the southwest. In [illegible] was blowing into the [illegible] Indiaman, raising a [illegible] running waters [illegible] It came warm [illegible]

after the long spell of heat and tingling c
it puts a sense of coolness into each sev
cheek turned gratefully to the qua
whence it came. If ever the crew of the
of Glasgow desired an illustration of the
derous sailing qualities of the clumsy
castellated wagon they navigated, they m
have found it in the rapid growth of
stranger astern. By noon she had ris
the reefband of her forecourse, with her
ing jib yearning fair over the water line,
was clearly making the same course as
West Indiaman. Indeed, it took rather
form of a pursuit, for when first seen she
apparently tending to the northwest;
scarcely had the West Indiaman to the
of the breeze trimmed yards for the north
than the stranger was observed to also
her wind.
The fiery little captain did not li
What was she? A Spaniard? A Fre
man? A Dutchman? He packed on
ding sails, but to no purpose, for the fo
astern came along hand over hand, as the
her crew were warping her up to a statio
object. Presently she was showing fa
the water, a big yellow craft, with great
ing headboards and a double line of batte
Then, when she was plain in view,
blew a white ball of smoke from a forech
followed by the dull thud of the distant
and a minute after, the mate, who was
ing away at her through a long perspe
glass of the period, cried out that she
hoisted the Union Jack at her fore.
"Well, and what's that to me?" ba
the fiery little captain—"Anybody obse
that gun was shotted?" There was no
swer. "What do they mean by shooting
us? Zounds! but it may be a trap! I
away our colors and keep all fast."
Five minutes later the stranger fired ag
but observing that no notice was tak
the summons, she waited until she was w
range, then, yawing, let drive with
good aim as to bring the West Indian
mizzen topgallant-mast down with a
The sight of the wreckage struck a p
into the soul of the little fiery captain.
"Down stun'-sails; man the braces!
roared; "bring her to, or he'll founder
In a few moments the City of Glasgow
with her foretopsail to the mast, doc
waiting for what was to happen.
It was not long before the ship had ra
alongside, and she then proved to be a
fifty-gun man-of-war, an Englishman
West India cruise, with crowds of sigh
heads looking over her bulworks forw
and a quarterdeck brilliant with the g
naval uniforms of that day—if, indee
can be said that any approach to a uni
was then established. A stout man
cocked hat, white silk stockings, handso
laced coat and a big white wig, mou
onto the rail of the man-of-war, clasp
huge copper speaking trumpet to his
and bawled out: "Ship ahoy! What
are you?"
The little peppery captain sprang on
hencoop and answered, "The City of
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"Keep your topsail to the mast; I'll s
boat," cried the other.
"A boat?" cried the little chap, turni
his mate. "What does he want to se
boat for? Does he question my pape
Zounds! if there be any sort of law
agoing in the old country, I'll make him
for that mess up there;" and he sent a
glance at his topgallant-mast.
The boat plunged from the man-of-w
side: a crowd of sturdy fellows armed t
teeth jumped into her; a young marine
quisite, with a hanger on his hip and a
bric pocket handkerchief in his breast
laced hat airily cocked upon his head,
flash of jewels upon his fingers, took
place in the sternsheets, and with a
sweeps of the long oars, the boat
alongside. The dandy lieutenant ste
aboard.
"Why did you not heave to," he excla
in an affected drawl, "when you were
moned by our cannon?"
"How did I know what you fired
cried the irritable captain. "Look
you've served me," and he pointed alof
"As God's my life" exclaimed the
tenant, "you deserve that we should
sunk you." He applied the scented po
handkerchief to his nose, as though he c
not support the smell of the hot pitch
blistered paint rising into the atmosp
from off the Indiaman, and exclaimed
voice as if he should swoon, "Muster
men, sir, and for the Lud's sake be q
about it."
The little captain, fully understanding
significance of this order, was about to
monstrate, but seemed to change his m
on catching the glance that was shot at
from under the seemingly sleepy lid of
languid, perfumed, sea-dandy, and repe
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sulkily on his heels afterwards, and sta
off into a sharp fiery walk betwixt the
nacle and the mizzen rigging.
The boatswain's pipe shrilled to the s
hollows of the canvas aloft; the men s
along the deck, and the lieutenant wit
armed seamen at his back fell to pic
and choosing. The man-of-war wa
twenty men to complete her complem
and of these the Indiaman must contri
ten. There was no help for it; and the
captain had presently the mortification
witness ten of his best seamen descen
side with their bundles and bags and
the boat, which forthwith carried
aboard the fifty-gun ship.
One of these ten men was a tall, hands
young fellow, whom no one who had b
known him could have failed instan
recognize as Jeremy York, spite of hi
sumption of the name of Jem Marloe, o
hair being cut short in front and rolled
a tail down his back, and of the hue
that had been a sunny auburn, being
whitened as though dusted with pow
He was the second of the ten men to st
board. It was not only that he was the
conspicuous of them all by reason o
stature and beauty—for his frame had
since erected itself into its old manly
out of the stoop and depression of ill-he
he was specially noticeable besides for a
of profound indifference. Most of the o
glanced insolently and mutinously a
them, savagely resentful of this imp
ment and of their liberty as merchan
men being abruptly ended without regu
wages, to cherished hopes, to their ho
to their wives, their sweethearts, their
dren ashore. A number of the ship's
stood near the mainmast watching th
hands as they went forward marshalli
the boatswain. On a sudden Jeremy
was seen to come to a dead stand wi
eyes fixed upon one of these sailors
bundle fell from his hand, his face turn
a death-like white, shiver after shiver d
his form, they saw his fingers convuls
working, and his eyes, filled with ho
dismay, incredulity, seemed to start
their sockets with the intensity of his
They believed he was seized with a fi
would fall to the deck in a minute
amongst those who sprang to his assis
was the fellow on whom his gaze was
ed. He shrieked out to his approac
fell upon one knee, trembling viol
swaying to and fro, to and fro, wit
hands pressed to his eyes in the post
one wild almost to madness.
"Is the man ill?" bawled a lieutenant
the quarter deck. "If so, bear him
and let the surgeon attend him."
York staggered on to his legs, and lo
at the man at first sight of whom he h
peared to have fallen crazy, he cried
weak, faltering voice: "Your name is
sop. You were bo'sun of a West Indian
The other, full of amazement, with
bewildered look at York and then
upon his shipmates, answered in a hurr
note: "That's so; I ain't ashamed
name's Worksop, and I was bo'sun of a
Indiaman, as ye say."
"Look at me!" cried York. "O, man
at me! What have I suffered through
Do not you remember me?"
Any one would have laughed outrig
have witnessed the perplexity that
ened yet the long drawn countenan
Worksop.
"What's all this?" cried the lieuten
charge of the deck, coming forward an
"Sir," shrieked York, "I have been hi
for the murder of that man!"
"Mad, by heaven!" cried the lieute
"sunstroke, no doubt. Take the pop
below and see to him."
"Sir," cried York, clasping his han
beg you to listen to me one minute.
not mad, indeed. Mr. Worksop the
remember that one night more than
months ago he gave me a share of his
an inn at Deal called the Lonely Star."
Worksop started and looked inten
the speaker.
"I quitted the bed to get some
when I returned, my companion was
Blood was found in the bed; there were
stains down the staircase, along the ro
to the beach; there was blood upon my
[illegible]
upon me, which [illegible]
[illegible]
found, though how I came by it I wo

[illegible] spell of heat and tingling calm, [illegible] of coolness into each fevered [illegible] turned gratefully to the quarter [illegible]. If ever the crew of the City [illegible] desired an illustration of the ponderous sailing qualities of the clumsy old wagon they navigated, they might [illegible] it in the rapid growth of the [illegible]. By noon she had risen to [illegible] of her forecourse, with her flying [illegible] fair over the water line. She [illegible] making the same course as the Indiaman. Indeed, it took rather the [illegible] pursuit, for when first seen she was [illegible] standing to the northwest; but [illegible] had the West Indiaman to the first [illegible] trimmed yards for the northeast [illegible] stranger was observed to also haul [illegible].

[illegible] little captain did not like it. [illegible] she? A Spaniard? A Frenchman? A Dutchman? He packed on studding sails, but to no purpose, for the fellow came along hand over hand, as though [illegible] were warping her up to a stationary [illegible]. Presently she was showing fair on [illegible] water, a big yellow craft, with great curling [illegible] and a double line of batteries. [illegible] when she was plain in view, puff! [illegible] white ball of smoke from a forechaser, followed by the dull thud of the distant gun; [illegible] minute after, the mate, who was working [illegible] at her through a long perspective [illegible] the period, cried out that she had [illegible] the Union Jack at her fore.

"[illegible] and what's that to me?" bawled [illegible] little captain—"Anybody observe if [illegible] was shotted?" There was no answer. "What do they mean by shooting at [illegible]. But it may be a trap! Hoist our colors and keep all fast."

[illegible] minutes later the stranger fired again; observing that no notice was taken of [illegible] summons, she waited until she was within [illegible], then, yawing, let drive with such [illegible] as to bring the West Indiaman's [illegible] topgallant-mast down with a run. [illegible] sight of the wreckage struck a panic into the soul of the little fiery captain.

"Down stun'-sails; man the braces!" he [illegible], "bring her to, or he'll founder us."

In a few moments the City of Glasgow lay with her foretopsail to the mast, docilely waiting for what was to happen.

[illegible] not long before the ship had ranged [illegible], and she then proved to be a great fifty-gun man-of-war, an Englishman on a West India cruise, with crowds of pigtailed [illegible] looking over her bulwarks forward, [illegible] quarterdeck brilliant with the quaint [illegible] uniforms of that day—if, indeed, it [illegible] be said that any approach to a uniform was then established. A stout man in a cocked hat, white silk stockings, handsomely [illegible] coat and a big white wig, mounting [illegible] rail of the man-of-war, clapped a [illegible] copper speaking trumpet to his lips [illegible] bawled out: "Ship ahoy! What ship are you?"

The little peppery captain sprang on to a hencoop and answered, "The City of Glasgow of London, for Havana."

"Keep your topsail to the mast; I'll send a boat," cried the other.

"[illegible] boat?" cried the little chap, turning to [illegible] mate. "What does he want to send a boat for? Does he question my papers?—[illegible] if there be any sort of law still [illegible] in the old country, I'll make him pay for that mess up there;" and he sent a fiery glance at his topgallant-mast.

The boat plunged from the man-of-war's [illegible] a crowd of sturdy fellows armed to the [illegible] jumped into her; a young marine exquisite, with a hanger on his hip and a cambric pocket handkerchief in his breast, his [illegible] hat airily cocked upon his head, and a [illegible] of jewels upon his fingers, took his place in the sternsheets, and with a few [illegible] of the long oars, the boat was alongside. The dandy lieutenant stepped aboard.

"Why did you not heave to," he exclaimed [illegible] affected drawl, "when you were summoned by our cannon?"

"How did I know what you fired for?" cried the irritable captain. "Look how you've served me," and he pointed aloft.

"As God's my life!" exclaimed the lieutenant, "you deserve that we should have sunk you." He applied the scented pocket-handkerchief to his nose, as though he could not support the smell of the hot pitch and blistered paint rising into the atmosphere from off the Indiaman, and exclaimed in a voice as if he should swoon, "Muster your [illegible], sir, and for the Lud's sake be quick about it."

The little captain, fully understanding the significance of this order, was about to remonstrate, but seemed to change his mind on catching the glance that was shot at him from under the seemingly sleepy lid of the languid, perfumed, sea-dandy, and repeated the lieutenant's order to his mate, turning [illegible] on his heels afterwards, and starting off into a sharp fiery walk betwixt the binnacle and the mizzen rigging.

The boatswain's pipe shrilled to the silent hollows of the canvas aloft; the men stood along the deck, and the lieutenant with six armed seamen at his back fell to picking and choosing. The man-of-war wanted twenty men to complete her complement, and of these the Indiaman must contribute ten. There was no help for it; and the little [illegible] had presently the mortification to witness ten of his best seamen descend the side with their bundles and bags and enter the boat, which forthwith carried them aboard the fifty-gun ship.

[illegible] these ten men was a tall, handsome young fellow, whom no one who had before known him could have failed instantly to recognize as Jeremy York, spite of his assumption of the name of Jem Marloe, of his hair being cut short in front and rolled into [illegible] down his back, and of the hue of it, [illegible] had been a sunny auburn, being now [illegible] as though dusted with powder. He was the second of the ten men to step on board. It was not only that he was the most conspicuous of them all by reason of his stature and beauty—for his frame had long since erected itself into its old manly port out of the stoop and depression of ill-health; he was specially noticeable besides for an air of profound indifference. Most of the others [illegible] insolently and mutinously about [illegible], savagely resentful of this impressment and of their liberty as merchant seamen being abruptly ended without regard to [illegible], to cherished hopes, to their homes, to their wives, their sweethearts, their children ashore. A number of the ship's crew stood near the mainmast watching the new hands as they went forward marshalled by the boatswain. On a sudden Jeremy York was seen to come to a dead stand with his eyes fixed upon one of these sailors; his bundle fell from his hand, his face turned to a deathlike white, shiver after shiver chased [illegible] form, they saw his fingers convulsively working, and his eyes, filled with horror, dismay, incredulity, seemed to start from their sockets with the intensity of his stare. They believed he was seized with a fit, and would fall to the deck in a minute; and amongst those who sprang to his assistance was the fellow on whom his gaze was riveted. He shrieked out to his approach and fell upon one knee, trembling violently, swaying to and fro, to and fro, with his hands pressed to his eyes in the posture of one wild almost to madness.

"Is the man ill?" bawled a lieutenant from the quarter deck. "If so, bear him below and let the surgeon attend him."

York staggered on to his legs, and looking at the man at first sight of whom he had appeared to have fallen crazy, he cried in a weak, faltering voice: "Your name is Workson. You were bo'sun of a West Indiaman."

The other, full of amazement, with a slow bewildered look at York and then round upon his shipmates, answered in a hurricane [illegible]: "That's so; I ain't ashamed. My name's Worksop, and I was bo'sun of a West Indiaman, as ye say."

"Look at me!" cried York. "O, man, look at me! What have I suffered through you! Do you not remember me?"

Any one would have laughed outright to have witnessed the perplexity that lengthened yet the long drawn countenance of Worksop.

"What's all this?" cried the lieutenant in charge of the deck, coming forward angrily.

"[illegible]," shrieked York, "I have been hanged for the murder of that man!"

"[illegible], by heaven!" cried the lieutenant; "[illegible], no doubt. Take the poor devil [illegible] to him."

"[illegible]," said York, clasping his hands, "I [illegible] to me one minute. I am [illegible]. Mr. Worksop there will [illegible] one night more than eight [illegible] gave me a share of his bed at [illegible] at Deal called the Lonely Star."

[illegible] started and looked intently at [illegible].

"I [illegible] the bed to get some water; [illegible] my companion was gone. [illegible] in the bed; there were blood [illegible] the staircase, along the roadway [illegible] there was blood upon my shirt [illegible]. I [illegible] not [illegible] how I came by [illegible] I vow, before heaven, I know not; and on this evidence they hanged me."

He faltered, hid his face, and fell to the deck in a dead faint.

"Hanged him! hanged him for me!" shouted Worksop, in the voice of a man about to suffocate. "Hanged him for me!" he repeated. "But, lor' bless my soul and body! I was never murdered, mates!" and, in a very ecstasy of astonishment, he hooked an immense quid out of his cheek and flung it overboard.

"Rally this poor fellow, some of you," exclaimed the lieutenant, and hastened aft to the captain to make his report.

A bucket of cold water topped with a dram of rum served to restore York to consciousness; and when he had his wits, he and Worksop were conducted by a midshipman to the captain's cabin.

"What is all this?" inquired the gray-haired commander, leveling a piercing glance at York, as though he had made up his mind to be confronted by a madman. "D'ye mean to tell us that you've been hanged for the murder of yonder seaman alongside of you?"

"Yes, sir; I've been hanged as his murderer;" and thus breaking the silence, York proceeded. He told his story in good language, plainly and intelligently, with an occasional catch of his breath and a sob or two when he spoke of his sweetheart.

"You were hanged," cried the commander, watching him with a fascinated countenance, for the corroborative looks and nods of Worksop as York delivered his tale had soon abundantly satisfied the captain that the poor young fellow was speaking the truth—"you were hanged," he repeated, "strung up by your neck in the customary style, I suppose, and left to dangle for the usual time. And yet you are alive!"

"I am coming to that, sir," said York, respectfully. "Everybody was against me whilst I lay in jail awaiting my trial at the assizes; but after I had been sentenced to be hanged there came a bit of a change in some folks' mind; not that they doubted my guilt, but they thought it hard, perhaps, that a young fellow should die for a crime he swore he had never committed—that he should suffer death on no stronger evidence than some blood marks and a knife and a coin, when by rights they should have found the murdered man's money upon him, besides making sure that he was dead," glancing as he spoke at Worksop, "by the discovery of his body. Sir, my sweetheart got to hear of this feeling and worked upon it, and got a number of young fellows to hang about the gibbet and shore me up, as is often done, I'm told, after the cart has been drawn away. The rope was too long, my feet touched the ground—that's what they told me. It all went black with me soon after I felt the tightness in my throat; and when I recovered my mind, found myself in a little cottage some way the Deal side of Sandwich, with my sweetheart, Jenny, kneeling by my side, and a Sandwich barber letting blood from my arm. What was then to be done, sir, being a live man, but to get out of the country as fast as I could? Jenny helped to disguise me, gave me all the money she had, having spent what the owners of my ship had sent her, on a lawyer to defend me at the trial; and walking as far as Ramsgate I found a vessel there that wanted a man; and coming to the Thames, after a coasting trip, I signed for the West Indiaman out of which I have just been pressed. That's the truth of the story, sir, as heaven hears me."

Once again he hid his face, and his strong frame shook with a violent fit of sobbing. They waited until he had collected himself, burning as they were with curiosity to hear Worksop's story, for the solution of the amusing mystery must lie in that.

"And now, what's your yarn?" says the captain.

Worksop seemed to emerge with his prodigiously elongated countenance out of a very trance or stupefaction of astonishment. He wiped his brow, threw a bewildered look around, dried his lips and began.

"Your honor," he said, "this was how it was; and I do hope heaven'll forgive me for being the involuntary cause of this poor gentleman's most tremendous sufferings. He comes to bed on that precious night all right, just as he says, and found me a bit growling and surly, I dessay, for the fact was, your honor, that same afternoon, unbeknown to anybody belonging to the Lonely Star, I'd called upon a barber that was a stranger to me to let me some blood for an ugly pain I had in the side; and when the poor young fellow came to bed, I was lying very uneasy with the smart of the wound the barber had made. Well, I fell asleep, but was awakened by feeling my side cold and damp. There was light enough coming through the window, as the young man has already told your honor, to throw things out middling visible; and with half an eye I saw that I was bleeding badly, and if I didn't look sharp I must lose more blood than I was ever likely to get back again. I dressed myself in a hurry, meaning to run round to the barber's house, that he might strap up the wound he had made in shipshape fashion, just noticing, whilst I pulled on my clothes, that this young gentleman had left the bed, and was out of the room, though I scarce gave the matter a moment's heed, being too anxious to get the bleeding stopped to think of anything else. I bundled down the stair case, and as I arrived on the pavement, a group of men pounced upon me. They were a press gang from the first-rate the Thunderer, lying in the Downs. I tried to make 'em understand my condition; but instead of listening, they turned to and gagged me, and carried me, dripping as I was, which they wouldn't take much notice of in the dark, down to a bit of a pier on the beach, tossed me into a boat, and put me aboard, where I was properly doctored after the wound came to be looked at. When I'd served two months aboard the Thunderer, they transferred me to a sloop, and afterwards drafted me into this here vessel, your honor; and that's the blessed truth," cried he, smiting the palm of his hand with his fist, "and I'm alive to tell it."

"Did you miss the knife?" inquired the commander.

"I did, your honor, when I came to feel in my pockets."

"And the Spanish gold coin?"

"I did, sir, to my sorrow. I had thirty-six guineas in cash; the money was all right; but I'd have given it four times over to have got that Spanish bit back again."

"How do you account for your possession of it?" inquired the captain, addressing York.

"Why, your honor, I think I can explain that," cried Worksop, before the young fellow could answer. "I've no more belief that I was robbed of it than I have that I'm a murdered man. This will have been it, your honor. The blade of my knife was a bit worn, and there was a vacant length in the hollow of it when clasped. The coin must have got jammed into that vacancy. It would fit well, sir; more'n once I have drawed out the knife with the coin stuck into it. There was nothen', I suppose, but the wish to keep that coin away from my other money that allowed me to let it lie in the pocket where my knife was."

"A wonderful story, indeed," said the captain. "What's your name, my man?"

"Jeremy York, sir."

"It will be my duty to put you in the way of righting yourself with the law, that has most grievously sinned against you, at the earliest opportunity. You can go forward, now, both of you."

The captain of the man-of-war was as good as his word. On the arrival of the vessel at Havana, he sent York and Worksop on board a king's ship that would be sailing for home in a few days. Out of his own purse he presented the young man with a handsome sum of money; whilst all hands, from the first lieutenant down to the loblolly boy, subscribed dollars enough to handsomely tassel the handkerchief of the victim of circumstantial evidence. Further, the captain gave him a letter addressed to a relative of his holding an important official position at the Admiralty, in which he related York's story at large, and begged him so to interest himself in the affair as to contrive that the unfortunate young man should have his character thoroughly re-established, along with such reparation from the government as influence could obtain.

The story is 130 years old; time has blackened the canvas, one sees the singular picture but dimly, and such sequel as remains must be left to the imagination of the student of this blurred Old World piece. Yet tradition is not wholly unhelpful, for there is reason at least to believe that public emotion was sufficiently stirred by the representations of the broad sheets and prints of those days to result in a sum of money considerable enough not only to enable Jeremy York to marry his faithful sweetheart, Jenny Bax, but to free the young man from the obligation of going to sea for a living, and establish them both in a snug [illegible] in the neighborhood of Linkhouse.

[illegible]

Loyal to Old [illegible]

MONTREAL, Jan. 14.—At the annual dinner of the Montreal Board of Trade, Premier John MacDonald said: "The people of Canada are satisfied with their present condition. They have no desire, I believe, to change their political position. They are satisfied with the golden or silken tie which connects us with the mother country. They are tried and loyal subjects of her majesty, and when she is called away, they will be equally true and loyal to her successor. [Cheers.] We draw our inspiration from the mother country. Our constitutional laws are gathered from her; so is our judiciary modeled after hers."

A WONDERFUL INVENTION.

The Practical Application of the Phonograph Illustrated.

San Francisco Examiner.

About a dozen interested persons assembled in the office of the Pacific Edison Phonograph Company, at 323 Pine street, yesterday afternoon to observe the workings of the wonderful talking machine, invented by the Wizard of Llewellen Park, Orange, N. J.

The little company had gathered in response to an invitation from President John I. Sabin, and was composed almost entirely of newspaper men.

Mayor Pond dropped in during the exhibition of the accomplishments of the inanimate conversationalist and expressed both wonder and pleasure.

The mechanism of the phonograph has been repeatedly explained in the public prints, and the object of yesterday's private exhibition was to show the uses to which the invention may be put. That these uses are numerous and of great practical value was clearly demonstrated.

Cornelius Nestar, an expert from the Llewellen Park laboratory, who came out to this city to explain to the managers of the new company which had taken hold of the invention all its mysteries, was present, and in a business-like manner proceeded to enlighten the spectators.

THE BEAUTIFUL LITTLE MACHINE.

The phonograph, which is a small instrument not more than eighteen inches in length by about eight inches wide and six inches high, occupied a position on a table in the company's front room. By looking at it the observer could gain about as much information as to its wonderful properties as he could gather by gazing at a telephone box on the wall. It looked as dumb as an oyster and not more intelligent. But when it had opened its batteries into the ears of the listener it proved as voluble as Bob Ingersoll on the rostrum.

"Now, gentlemen," said Mr. Nestar, "how shall I introduce you to the phonograph? As members of the press? Yes, that will do."

"Phonograph, these are members of the press. They desire to speak to you."

Several reporters were then called up and asked to speak to the instrument through the medium of a mouthpiece attached to the phonograph by a guttapercha tube. They were not very communicative, however, and Nestar took the tube and poured into it a volume of rapidly spoken, but distinctly uttered, words. A verse of "Mary Had a Little Lamb" was repeated in several voices with varying intonations, including side remarks, facetious and otherwise, laughter, coughs, etc. Then the scribes were called upon to listen.

Three flexible rubber tubes were attached to the machine. They were about four feet long, the outer end of each forming a Y. At the ends of the prongs of the Y were small glass bulbs, which the listener placed to the ear, one in each ear. By this contrivance the tube hung from the head without being held, leaving the hands free for writing.

"YOU HAVE THE RESULT."

"Now I turn this handle," said Nestar, "and you have the result."

The result was truly astonishing. There was no uncertain sound about it. Just as loud as the reporter and Nestar had spoken, the phonograph spoke. Not only was every word reproduced, but the voice, intonation and accentuation came back, clear and distinct.

The test occasioned considerable merriment, Mr. Nestar's witticisms having apparently gained considerable humor by transmission to the machine.

Then President Sabin came in and read a number of business letters to the phonograph, and the instrument repeated them verbatim, and as often as desired.

"Now," said he, "you will understand the utility of the invention when I tell you that I have only to remove this wax cylinder, to which these letters have been transmitted, give it to our typewriter and have her answer them according to instructions, which could also have been transmitted, or have her copy them. If copies were desired, all she would have to do would be to place the cylinder on her phonograph, put the tubes in her ears, start the instrument, and copy at its dictation. Each cylinder will receive 1000 words, or a talk of eight minutes. When a cylinder is full it can be removed and replaced by another. If when copying from the machine a word is lost, the typewriter has only to touch a treadle under the table with her foot, and the phonograph will stop, the cylinder will move quickly backward, and when her foot is removed the forward movement will be resumed and the word or words repeated. This may be done as often as desired.

USES IN BUSINESS.

"I read my mail to the phonograph, give my instructions for answers, and hand the cylinders to my type-writer, and my business is finished.

"That is one of my many business uses. There are other more entertaining ones. The machine has been perfected to such an extent that we can take public speeches, operas and songs by great singers, and reproduce them at home if we have a phonograph there. I will let you hear a grand march by a band at Orange, N. J. Here is the cylinder."

The little round piece of wax was placed in the phonograph, and the listeners heard as fine a rendition of "The Rogues' March" by a brass band as they, perhaps, had ever heard. Discarding the tubes and placing a large funnel-shaped pasteboard contrivance to the instrument, Mr. Sabin sent the cylinder through again and the music was plainly audible to a dozen persons around the table.

With the tubes it was as loud as if the band had actually been in the same room.

Mr. Sabin explained that the march had already been produced from the cylinder hundreds of times.

"When the phonograph is in general use we will have cylinders containing songs by great star singers, band music, speeches of great orators, taken exactly as delivered, on sale at our offices. Then, if you have an instrument, and you failed to hear Patti sing "The Last Rose of Summer," you can go down town, buy a cylinder and return to your house and hear the song as often as you like. The reproduction is identical with the original.

REPRODUCING SONGS AND SPEECHES.

"We can now take a song, a speech, an opera, or orchestra, or band music, by means of this funnel at a distance of sixty-five feet.

"We have also mailing cylinders, that is, cylinders which may be loaded, folded and sent through the mails. You can talk all you want in San Francisco and as fast, and then send your voluminous correspondence to your friend in the East. We have also a system for duplicating cylinders, that is, after filling a cylinder we can have so many more of them made as we desire for sale or other purposes.

"The phonograph is expected to do away with stenographic work and to prove a great labor-saving machine. They will be leased for $3 33 each per month."

The North American Phonograph Company has acquired control of the phonograph and has transferred the use of the instrument in California, Nevada and Arizona to the recently organized Pacific Phonograph Company, of which Mr. Sabin is president, Major Frank McLaughlin, of Oroville, is vice president, Andrew White, secretary, and Louis Glass, general manager.

The capital stock is $2,500,000, and all of it has been taken.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—The second day's session of the railroad presidents was attended by representatives of all the lines except the Illinois Central. Several of the rules were amended. The rule making arbitrary decisions final on rate questions was amended so as to allow any road "not satisfied with the award of the arbitrators to make such rates as it may elect after ten days' notice." The agreement, as now amended, is believed to be satisfactory to the interested roads and it now remains to agree on the tariff rates to be enforced. A committee of five was appointed to consider this matter. It is thought that the Illinois Central will not be satisfied with the [illegible]

[illegible] 109 First street. Mailed on receipt of 50 cents.

CASES OF BROWN AND KING.

Judge Tanner Discharges Both Defendants on Motion of Mr. Sears.

Obtained Judgment—Two Divorce Decrees Granted—A Heavy Attachment Suit—Police Court Proceedings—Both Claim the Canine.

The cases of H. D. Brown and William King, charged with vagrancy, after being continued from day to day for nearly a week, were taken up in the police court yesterday afternoon.

At the suggestion of Judge Caples, who, together with Judge Page, represented the defendants, the case of Brown was first taken up. Officers Holsapple, Mott, Collins and Nash were sworn to testify on behalf of the state. The testimony of these witnesses was in the main the same in each case; each officer testified that the defendant, to the best of his knowledge, had been engaged in no lawful occupation or business for the last six weeks or two months, prior to the day on which the complaint was filed. Several of the officers stated that the defendant had been seen near and about the Bolton saloon on several occasions, and that on general reputation he was classed among the gamblers.

The only thing remarkable in the examination was the number of objections interposed by counsel for defense to questions asked witnesses by the prosecuting attorney. These objections were invariably sustained, much to the displeasure of Mr. Sears, acting prosecuting attorney, who began to think that the chances for establishing a case were extremely small if all circumstantial evidence was to be suppressed.

"Has the defendant been engaged in any lawful occupation or business during the time that you have known him?" asked Mr. Sears of the officer on the witness stand.

Counsel for the defense objected to this question on the ground that it would cause witness to reply to a conclusion and not to a direct question.

Prosecuting attorney Sears insisted that the question was competent, inasmuch as it would elicit a reply only to the allegations in the complaint.

"If the court is not going to allow me to get in any testimony," continued Mr. Sears, "then there is no use trying this case, and I move that the case be dismissed right here."

"On motion of the prosecuting attorney, the case is dismissed," replied Judge Tanner, "and the order of this court is that the defendant be discharged."

This rather sudden and unexpected termination of the case was a surprise to those who had come with the expectation of witnessing a hotly contested trial.

Mr. Sears made a motion that the case against King be dismissed also, for the same ruling of the court could be looked for, and without testimony he said it would be impossible for him to try the case. King was accordingly discharged, the same as Brown, and the bonds of both defendants were exonerated.

There was considerable dissatisfaction expressed in certain quarters on the decision of the court. It was intimated that the defendants would immediately be re-arrested on the same charge and tried in some other court. This was accordingly done. Several hours later in the day warrants were sworn out in Justice Tuttle's court charging the defendants with vagrancy. In fact, the wording of the complaint is identical to that in the old complaints on which Brown and King were discharged in the police court in the afternoon. The cases were set for hearing some time next week.

Speaking of the decision of the court, Chief of Police Parrish said he was never more surprised in his life than when he heard the order of the judge. "If these men are not vagrants, and can not be convicted by the testimony we have, then we might just as well quit arresting people on that charge for it will be impossible for us to convict any of them. Several attorneys spoke in the same vein.

BEFORE JUDGE TANNER.

In the police court yesterday the following cases were disposed of:

H. D. Brown pleaded guilty to a charge of carrying concealed weapons and was ordered to pay a fine of $20; John Campbell, drunk, fined $5; George Clarke, drunk and disorderly, fined $10; William McCann, roaming the streets after midnight, $20; Minnie Brown, again arrested on a charge of soliciting, was allowed to give $25 bail, which, as usual, was forfeited. The new plan for dealing with this class of criminals, as recently announced in court, evidently is no longer adhered to.

In addition to receiving a fine for being drunk, John Campbell was arraigned on a charge of larceny of a handkerchief and a book belonging to W. Valentine. To this charge defendant pleaded not guilty. Hearing in this case was continued until Tuesday next.

Daniel Emanuel, charged by A. Rasmussen with the larceny of $100, had a hearing in the police court yesterday afternoon. There being insufficient evidence to hold the defendant, the case was ordered dismissed.

Fred Ikeman had a hearing on a charge of larceny of $1 50 from Grant Foster. After examining the complaining witness, Frank E. O'Rourke, it was developed that there was material inconsistency between the wording of the complaint and the testimony of the witness. On this ground the prosecuting attorney made a motion that the case be dismissed. This being the order of the court the defendant was discharged.

HEAVY ATTACHMENT SUIT.

Frank M. and Francis M. Warren brought suit yesterday in the state circuit court, to obtain judgment against Louis Solomon, in the sum of $15,704 48. The complaint recites that at the close of the year the balance against Solomon on the Warren's books was $50,672 20, which he agreed to pay. They had at that time in their possession, consigned by Solomon to them for sale on a commission of 5 per cent., 995 cases of two-pound salmon, and 678 cases of one-pound salmon. These they subsequently sold, and after deducting their commission, applied the net proceeds, $35,724, to Solomon's credit, leaving a balance of $14,948 20. This is increased by deposits to the amount of $756 28 in Ladd & Tilton's bank to his credit by the Warrens'. Judgment is asked for $15,704 48 and costs.

On a surety furnished by R. Williams and E. Ladd, a writ of attachment was issued, and a lot of Solomon's goods shipped here from the Sound were taken in charge by the sheriff and removed from Koshland's, where they were stored, to another warehouse not far distant.

WHO OWNS THE DOG?

On a warrant sworn out in Justice Tuttle's court by C. C. Fallenius, James W. Linnehan was yesterday arrested on a charge of larceny of a dog collar valued at $1 50. The burden of Mr. Fallenius's complaint is not so much the loss of the collar as it is the loss of the dog that is attached to the collar. The dog in question is said to be a fine Irish setter hunting dog and highly prized by the owner, whoever he may be. Linnehan claims the dog as his own. As a dog in this state is not considered property, an owner has no redress when the dog is stolen, excepting the right to sue for the dog's collar. If the suit is won, a man then has to run his chances on getting the dog. It all depends upon whether or not the dog follows the collar. This rather complicated case of dog ownership will be tried in Justice Tuttle's court at 9 o'clock Monday morning.

DIVORCES FOR TWO.

In the criminal court yesterday Judge Stearns granted the following decrees of divorce on the ground of desertion, in favor of the plaintiffs:

Anna Kellogg against William Kellogg, who were married in Victoria, B. C., in June, 1886. In the summer of 1888 the defendant left the plaintiff and refused further to support her. Mrs. Kellogg was allowed to resume her maiden name, that of Cameron.

Emilie Peters and Peter Peters were married in Bremerhaven, Germany, in June, 1879. Peters deserted his wife in April, 1885, on board of a steamer lying in the harbor of Honolulu, leaving her entirely penniless. The custody of the minor children, Charles, aged 18, and Willie, aged 16, was awarded to Mrs. Peters.

MUST FACE THE MUSIC.

Samuel Buchtel has obtained judgment on the findings of the state circuit court, which entitle him by Judge Shattuck's decision to recover $375 and costs of the Bankers' Mutual Relief Association, A. L. Reed secretary.

The evidence in the case showed that Mr. Buchtel, by complying with the prescribed conditions of that organization, had become a member of it, and was entitled to a benefit of $25 weekly, if he had an accident disabling him from work. This eventually happened to him, and he had to sue to recover the money. The company fought the claim at every point, demurring, arguing, and eventually moving for a new trial, but all were denied.

SHAW'S SECOND OFFENSE.

When William Shaw was arraigned in the United States district court yesterday morning on a charge of selling liquor to Indians, he made a very lame defense, excusing his conduct on the ground that he was himself under the influence of liquor when the crime was committed. This was Shaw's second offense, and also his second appearance before his honor, Judge Deady. It has been customary when a prisoner is brought up for the same offense the second time to impose a heavy penalty. In this case, however, the court was inclined to be a little lenient, and Shaw was let off with a fine of $1 and three months' imprisonment in the county jail.

JUSTICE PHELAN'S COURT.

The case of George Smith vs. D. A. Johnson comes up for trial in Justice Phelan's court Monday. The plaintiff claims in his complaint that a Mr. Johnson, living at 154 G street, of whom he bought a barber shop for $150, defrauded him by charging for the lease of the shop which he did not hold, and he therefore wants $75 damages.

The trial of Dr. Essin vs. Frank and Hattie Wilson for $150, alleged to be for professional services, will also take place Monday.

NEW SUIT.

Klosterman & Co. sued Heiney & Erwin yesterday to recover $491 82, interest and costs. A writ of attachment has been issued.

COURT NEWS IN BRIEF.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

United States vs. William Shaw; information for selling liquor to Indians; arraigned, entered plea of guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of $1 and serve three months in Multnomah county jail.

United States vs. Frank McGraw; arraigned on a charge of selling liquor to Indians, entered a plea of guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of $1 and serve three months in the county jail.

[illegible]

Quarterly account of [illegible], marshal, examined and allowed, with the exception of one item (voucher of Deputy Marshal Roberts).

STATE CIRCUIT COURT, NO. 1.

D. C. McKercher et al. vs. M. A. Winnie; demurrer to complaint overruled; defendant allowed ten days to answer.

Emil Weber vs. Richard Holton; motion for a new trial denied; defendant allowed ten days to file bill of exceptions.

Horatio Cooke vs. M. L. Cooper et al.; demurrer to reply argued and submitted.

H. Timm et al. vs. city of Portland; writ of review submitted.

W. J. Nelson vs. W. W. Nelson; demurrer to complaint passed.

A. Johnson vs. L. Shaver; objections to cost bill argued and submitted.

J. C. Herr vs. W. F. Chipman; judgment by default in the sums of $461 75 and $259 30, interest and costs on each action.

Charles Barrett vs. Phil Neis & Co; defendant allowed fifteen days to answer.

T. A. McDaniel vs. William Coburn et al; demurrer to separate answer of Isaac C. Garrard overruled, plaintiff allowed until April 1 to reply.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT NO. 2.

Anna Kellogg vs. Wilber Kellogg; trial had and decree of divorce granted.

State vs. Young Git, indicted as Ah Go; arraigned, Monday to plead.

H. B. Miller vs. Jonathan Bourne, jr; defendant ordered to complete taking testimony by March 15.

Amelia Peters vs. Peter Peters; trial had and decree of divorce granted.

THREE UNFORTUNATES.

Barnet, McGrath and Rollant as They Appear in the County Jail.

In the large, well lighted and ventilated cell of the county jail, into whose windows one may peer from the Salmon street sidewalk, are three men whose predicament, without trying their cases over again, may be regarded with some feelings of commiseration.

It is not a pleasant thing for a man to be housed with murderers and thieves, who, in the pursuit of a livelihood for himself and wife, follows out a line of work projected by his employers. Barnet was in hopes to be released from the jail shortly after his delivery into the sheriff's hands on the part of his bondsmen. He was obliged to remain there, however, and there seems no immediate prospect of his release. He stated yesterday that Judge Stearns seemed unwilling to admit him to bail as he was under a conviction which might involve imprisonment. The opinion prevails in other quarters that the prime cause is the unwillingness of his bondsmen to furnish the necessary bail.

Tom McGrath says he is in hourly expectation of being released by his friends, who will pay his fine. He does not allow his attention to be sufficiently detracted by his misfortune from the mysteries of the pasteboards with which he and Barnet overcome their ennui to prevent him from outholding that less proficient gentleman.

"I have never been able during the last few years," said he, "to meet my persecutors on an even basis. But if God Almighty ever lets me get on my feet again, they will travel a long way with them."

August Rollant lies upon his rude but not hard couch, in pain and a pitiable condition. He is still looked after by private charity. He is generally only able to eat soup and drink milk. He is getting weaker, and the swellings in his legs are increasing.

ASSESSMENT LAWS.

PORTLAND, Jan. 26.

To the Editor of The Oregonian:

Allow me briefly to express my dissent from Mr. W. Carey Johnson's reasons for continuing the present pernicious practice of allowing debtors to offset indebtedness in assessments. Take his suppositions case of A owning a piece of property worth $50,000 on which he owes B $40,000. At first blush it would seem just that the state assess A but $10,000 and B $40,000, but I raise the question: What business has the state to inquire into the private transactions of A and B? And cannot A and B, when the indebtedness is incurred, arrange between themselves about the payment of these taxes and not require the state to make two assessments when one would answer all requirements? This is burdening the state, that is, the fellow citizens of A and B, with the needless expense attending the examination into their little private affairs. It doesn't make any difference how burdensome this is to the debtor class, to whom the tax dodging rascals always refer, nor how it lightens the burden of the creditor class; the point is, that the state should not be called upon to keep watch of the transactions between the debtor and creditor classes, nor should either of these classes or any other class ask the state to do what they ought to arrange for themselves. Let the state when it finds $50,000 in the hands of A assess it, and if A owes B $40,000 let A arrange with B about the taxes on the $40,000, and thus economize a very considerable in the expense of assessing and collecting taxes.

Mr. Johnson uses this language: "But let Governor Pennoyer and other distinguished statesmen have a care how they arrange to increase the taxes of the poor debtor class for the benefit of the banker and broker." This reminds us of the famous apostrophe, "Oh, Liberty! what crimes have been committed in thy name." Does not Mr. Johnson yet know that it is generally the banker and broker, and not the poor debtor, who is up to the trick of backing indebtedness against his taxes? I think a few bankers and brokers in Portland, and even in Oregon City, "are on to" the little game, and pay it right along, and successfully, so that men who are really worth millions got so poor about tax assessment times that one feels like passing around the hat for them. No, the fact is, that the poor class by this present scheme can be burdened with all the expense of running the state government and providing for the other outlays. If it keeps on, they will get still poorer, but if it is stopped and the taxes carried by all of us, each his own just share, they may some day be able to pay their debts and get out of the position wherein all the schemers and tax dodgers use them to pull their own chestnuts out of the fire. ECONOMIST.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

Boston intelligence, with regard to its distinguished citizens, is to the effect that Hon. James R. Lowell is about to issue another book and Hon. John L. Sullivan is on another drunk.

Frank Orlansky was recently admitted to a New York hospital, suffering, according to the physician's certificate, from "anorexia, epistaxis, dyspnœa, epigastric pains, progressive emaciation, and nephritis." Yet he was able to sit up and probably will recover.

A new scheme is on foot to connect Lake Superior and Lake of the Woods by a system of locks and canals. There is no doubt that this project is feasible and will some day be accomplished. It may not be till the annexation of the Dominion.

Henry Ward Beecher once said he could suggest a plan for obviating the trouble caused by the dampness that ruined so many cargoes of wheat sent in bulk across the ocean. His plan was to store in the hold of every ship several copies of the annual reports read at religious anniversaries.

Rose Elizabeth Cleveland is writing another novel. The story is based upon her experiences in Washington society, and is filled with satire of a gentle but effective kind. There is a murder in the plot, a presidential election, a crisis in the senate, a divorce case, and various minor incidents of an interesting character.

Dr. Joseph Parker, the London sensationalist preacher, recently went to see a popular piece at a London theater, and at its conclusion exclaimed: "God bless the man who wrote so useful and admirable a play!" "That piece," he continued, in conversation, "was simply a dramatic sermon of the most powerful kind as to doctrine, eloquence and spiritual effect."

Treasurer Hyatt, of the United States treasury in Washington, signed a check recently for $58,000 000, payable to himself. This was to reimburse himself for money expended last month in the purchase of bonds, etc., which he has theoretically paid from his own pocket. It is the largest check issued from the office since he has occupied it.

In Haverhill, Mass., the parochial school question has assumed a peculiar phase. It is charged that the school curriculum does not comply with the laws of the state, and an attempt will be made to declare the attending children truants from school and to punish their parents.

Steamer Arrivals.

GLASGOW, Jan. 25.—Scandinavian, from Philadelphia.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Richmond, from New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Pendland, from Antwerp, and Lake Ontario, from Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—Switzerland, from Antwerp, and Indiana and St. Regulus from Liverpool.

LAUGHING EXPLAINED.

"Pa, what is laughing in one's sleeve?" asked Tommy. "It is being secretly amused at anything, my son." "And when you hit your crazybone is that crying in your sleeve, pa?" Rev. R. Burts, of Manatee, Fla., says: "Our people take one or two doses of Tutt's Pills, and follow it with quinine for chills. The chills never return." Any one can laugh at malaria when thus armed. These pills act on the liver, stomach and bowels and you can take them and still attend to your regular duties.

[illegible] & Co., druggists.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, Jan. 26.

Merchandise received or soon to arrive by rail: One car and 4 pkgs agricultural implements, 57 pkgs hardware, 12 pkgs castings, 24 bxs axes, 10 chinas, 41 kegs nails, 25 cs clothing, 15 cs dry goods, 18 cts glassware, 241 pkgs tobacco, 45 cs boots and shoes, 6 cs hats and caps, 3 organs, 1 piano, 3 cs books, 5 cs stationery.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past twenty-four hours: 2940 ctls wheat, 454 bbls flour, 100 ctls bran, 30 ctls millstuffs, 1265 lbs hides, 16 pkgs butter, 63 bxs eggs, 82 bxs green fruit, 9 pkgs dried fruit, 2600 lbs flax.

WHEAT—The market drags its slow course, and is weak, with a downward tendency.

FREIGHTS—Dull and inactive.

EGGS—The market is weak. Quote 20c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Outside of the dealing in two or three stocks, the stock market presented no features of interest to-day, being dull and uninteresting throughout the session. The final changes are for slight fractions only, and are about equally divided between gains and losses.

Government bonds firm.

MONEY BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Money on call easy at 2. Prime mercantile paper, 4@6. Sterling exchange, dull and steady; sixty days, $4 86½; demand, $4 88¾.

STOCKS.

American Ex	109½	Michigan Central	85⅝
Canada Pacific	52¼	Kansas Texas	13¼
Canada Southern	51¼	Oregon Imp	69⅜
Del & Lackawanna	140¼	Reading	47⅞
Erie	28⅜	St. Paul	64¼
Lake Shore	102⅜	U. S. Express	74
Louisville & Nashvl	57⅜		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—Closing prices: Atchison & Topeka first sevens, 119; do land grant sevens, blank; do railroad, 49; Burlington & Quincy, 108¾; Mexican Central, common, 13⅝; do bond scrip blank; do mortgage bonds, 68¾; San Diego, 22.

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Consuls, 98.11-16. Silver bullion, per fine ounce, 42 9-16. Bank of England rate of discount, 3½ per cent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Sterling exchange, long $4 87; sterling exchange, short $4 89½; U. S. bonds, 4's 127⅜; U. S. bonds, 4½'s 109; silver bullion, per fine ounce, 93.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—Sterling exchange, sixty days, $4 86½. Sterling exchange, documentary $4 85¼. Transfers, 25 per cent. premium.

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.

Ophir	$5 25	Sierra Nevada	3 00
Mexican	3 90	Utah	1 25
G & C	2 75	Bullion	1 20
B & B	6 75	Exchequer	1 00
Con Cala	8 00	Justice	1 95
Savage	3 10	Union	2 65
Chollar	3 25	N. B. Isle	2 50
Potosi	2 05	New Queen	3 70
Hale & Norcross	4 85	Peer	40
Crown Point	5 12	Overman	1 25
Yellow Jacket	4 40	Alpha	2 10
Belcher	4 55	Imperial	70
Confidence	12 00		

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—Produce receipts, past 24 hours, included 117,500 ctls wheat, 5800 qr sks flour, 9000 ctls oats, 3400 sks potatoes, 3700 ctls barley.

Freights—Grain, vessels in light request and steadily held; coal and lumber freights moderately active and rates firm. Chartered: For coal from Tacoma to San Francisco, ships Alex McCallum and Louis Walsh.

Wheat—Improved Eastern and foreign advices have favorably affected the local market, and prices are a turn dearer; demand good. No. 1 shipping quotable at $1 36¼@1 37½. Options were fairly active and higher. Sales: 100 tons buyer year at $1 47½; 800 tons at $1 47⅝; 1800 tons at $1 47¼; 200 tons at $1 47½; buyer season closed at $1 43; seller year, $1 39.

Barley—Quiet, with a light request; values show no change, choice feed being obtainable at 76¼@77½c; common to good feed, 73@75c; brewing, 80@85c. Options, dull; buyer season, 85⅝c; buyer year, 93c.

Oats—Receipts large again to-day, and buyers generally held aloof from the market except when concessions are obtainable. As a rule holders make a firm stand to maintain present rates at least. Feed, all kinds, ranges from $1@1 12½; milling, $1 15@1 17½.

Potatoes—Best qualities in fair demand, especially Burbanks, which bring 90c@$1; common are neglected; Peerless and Garnet Chile, 60@70c.

Millstuff—Easy and quiet.

Bags—A small business is being done quietly in futures. Spot market very dull.

Hops—Inactive.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Receipts of wheat at seven primary points for past twenty-four hours amounted to 113,000 bushels and shipments during this time, 91,500 bushels.

Wheat opened lull and slightly lower at 98¼c, May 99⅝c. Earlier months neglected. At noon prices picked up May selling 98⅞c and June at 90c. Closed strong at best figures of the day; 98⅛c January, 95½c February, 99⅞c May, 90⅛c June.

Provisions—Firm; pork, $11 60 January; lard, $6 80 January; ribs, $6 10 January.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Cattle—Receipts 1200; steady; choice beeves, $4 40@4 75; steers, $2 90@4 35; stockers and feeders, $2 25@3 40; Texas cattle, $2 60@3 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 11,600; stronger; mixed, $4 60@4 80; heavy, $4 45@4 87; light, $4 65@5.

Sheep—Receipts 1500; steady; natives, $3 35@5; Western, corn fed, $4 40@4 75; Texas, $3@4 40.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Wheat opened quiet; shade higher; 95½c February, 99⅝c May, 99⅝c June. Closed strong; 95¼c January, 96⅜c February, 97⅜c March, 98⅜c April, $1 May, $1 00⅛ June, 97⅛c July.

Grain freights per steamer from New York to Liverpool advanced to 4½d per bushel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Petroleum opened firm at 88c and then declined, and closed steady at 87c.

Hops—Quiet.

Coffee—Options steady; dull; easy at $15 50 March, $15 40@15 45; April, $15 10; spot Rio, quiet; fair cargoes 17½c.

Sugar—Quiet; easy.

Copper—Dull; lake, January, $16 75.

Lead—Easy.

Tin—More active; straits, $21 60.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

BEERBOHM GRAIN REPORT.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Wheat—There is a better feeling in the trade and cargoes in all positions are steadier. Three cargoes have been sold since previous report and five remain off coast unsold. English country markets generally very slow and occasionally cheaper.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26.—Spot wheat opened with a hardening tendency. No. 1 California per cental, 7s 8¼d; No. 2 California, 7s 6½d; closed with a fair demand and light offerings. Options firmer and higher; No. 1 California, 7s 7½d January, 7s 8d March, 7s 7¾d April, 7s 7½d May, 7s 8d June and July.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—Spot wheat and flour, steady. French country markets, dull.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26.—Wheat, steady; demand fair; holders offer sparingly.

Corn—Quiet; demand falling off; new mixed Western, 4s 4½d per cental.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—Arrived—Str Columbia, Portland; bk Bonanza, Port Townsend. Sailed—Str State of California, Portland; str Willamette Valley, Yaquina bay; schr Ocean Vance, coastwise; sh Two Brothers, Tacoma; bk Oakland, Port Madison; schr Orient, Coos Bay; bktn North Bend, coasting.

TACOMA, Jan. 26.—Arrived—Sh Alaska, San Francisco; bk Sumatra, San Francisco. Sailed—Bk Lizzie Williams, San Francisco.

GRAY'S HARBOR, Jan. 26.—Sailed—Sch Emma Claudina, San Francisco.

ASTORIA, Jan. 26.—Dixie left up with Br bk Archer, 3 P. M.—The ship J. W. Marr passed out this forenoon.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Best rather than the cheapest

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The Primary Department is under the charge of the well known primary teacher, Mrs. S. M. Buck.

Special instruction in Drawing, Painting, Penmanship, Modern Languages, Music, Phonography, Typewriting.

New term opens Jan. 23. A few vacancies in the Boarding Department. For further information and for admission apply to the Principal,

J. W. HILL, M. D., Portland.

Telephone 520.

Ship "Clarence S. Bement,"

from New York.

FRANCK .... Master

Will commence discharging cargo at Flanders' wharf, foot of B street, on Saturday, Jan. 26th. Consignees of freight will please call at this office, present bills of lading, pay freight and receive orders for their goods. All freight is at owners' risk when landed, and if not removed from wharf before 5 o'clock P. M. of each day's discharge, will be stored at their risk and expense.

SUTTON & BEEBE, Agents,

28J10 18 North Front st.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO

COLUMBIA RIVER ROUTE

Two trains daily leaving Bridge Depot at 2:00 A. M. and 8:45 P. M. The 2:00 A. M. train runs through to Walla Walla, connecting at Wallula Junction with the Northern Pacific train for Helena, St. Paul and the East. The 8:45 P. M. train runs through to Farmington, via Pendleton and Walla Walla, and to Union, La Grande, Baker City, connecting at Huntington with Oregon Short Line for Denver, Council Bluffs, Kansas City and the East. Pullman Palace and Family Sleeping cars on all through trains. West bound trains arrive at 7:30 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.

San Francisco Line.

From Portland. Leaving at 12 Midnight.		From San Francisco. Leaving Spear st. 10 A. M.	
Oregon ... Jan.	3, 15, 27	State ... Jan.	2, 14, 26
State ... Jan.	7, 19, 31	Columbia ... Jan.	6, 18, 30
Columbia ... Jan.	11, 23	Oregon ... Jan.	10, 22

The company reserves the right to change steamers or sailing days.

To Astoria.—Steamers Wide West and R. R. Thompson(?) leave Ash street dock every day at 11:30 P. M. U. S. mail steamer leaves Ash street daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M., for Astoria.

To Dalles and Cascades.—Leave Ash street at 6 A. M., except Sundays.

Dayton and Corvallis.—Leave Portland at 7 A. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Dayton and way points. Returning, leave Dayton at 6 A. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. For Albany and way points at 6 A. M. Mondays and Thursdays. Returning, leave Albany Wednesdays and Saturdays.

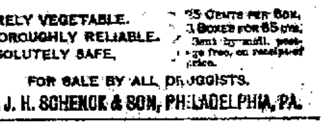
Tacoma, Seattle and Victoria.—Steamers Olympian and North Pacific between Tacoma and Victoria (except Sundays), as follows: Leave Tacoma at 7:00 A. M.; leave Victoria at 6:00 A. M.

Snake River Points.—The 8:45 P. M. on Tuesday and Friday connects at Riparia next day with steamer river boat for Lewiston and intermediate points.

Ticket office, First and Oak streets.

A. L. MAXWELL,

Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.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Mandrake Pills.
For Bilious and Liver Complaint

PURELY VEGETABLE. THOROUGHLY RELIABLE. ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

25 Cents per Box, 3 Boxes for 65 cts. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

AND HYPOPHOSPHITES

Almost as Palatable as Milk.

So disguised that it can be taken, digested, and assimilated by the most sensitive stomach, when the plain oil cannot be tolerated; and by the combination of the oil with the hypophosphites is much more efficacious.

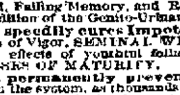
Remarkable as a flesh producer.

Persons gain rapidly while taking it.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is acknowledged by Physicians to be the Finest and Best preparation in the world for the relief and cure of

CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES, EMACIATION, COLDS and CHRONIC COUGHS.

The great remedy for Consumption, and Wasting in Children. Sold by all Druggists.



LIEBIG'S Wonderful GERMAN Invigorator.

THE OLDEST, GREATEST AND BEST REMEDY for the cure of Nervous and Physical Debility, Vital Exhaustion Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, Failing Memory, and Relaxed and Enfeebled Condition of the Genito-Urinary Organs.

It speedily cures Impotence, Early Decay, Loss of Vigor, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, and all the evil effects of youthful follies and abuse, or EXCESSES OF MATURITY.

It permanently prevents all unnatural loss from the system, as thousands can attest who have used the Remedy in the past quarter of a century which it has been before the public.

It is indeed a wonderful remedy—toning the nerves, strengthening the muscles, checking the waste, invigorating the whole system, and restoring the afflicted to HEALTH and HAPPINESS.

The reason so many cannot be cured of Weakness and the above diseases is owing to complication called PROSTATORRHEA with Hyperesthesia, which requires special treatment.

DR. LIEBIG'S INVIGORATOR No. 2, with one peculiar special treatment, is the only possible cure for PROSTATORRHEA. By it MANHOOD is restored and the hand of time moved back from age to youth.

Price of either Invigorator, $2. Case of six bottles, $10. Sent to any address, covered securely from observation.

Dr. Liebig & Co. treat successfully by Homeopathy every form of SPECIAL, PRIVATE or CHRONIC DISEASES without mercury or nauseous drugs. If vitality is drained from the body, numerous diseases follow that baffle ordinary medical treatment. If allowed to continue, the unnatural loss causes Consumption, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Insanity, etc. Cures guaranteed. Diseases of the Genito-Urinary organs, kidneys, liver and bladder speedily treated. DISEASES OF WOMEN SPEEDILY CURED.

Qualified and Responsible.—Dr. Liebig & Co., from Europe, are regular college educated physicians, and are now in their nineteenth year of special practice.

If pimples appear on the face and body, if you become listless and easily tired and exhausted, look out for the complication with Seminal Weakness, discovered at the LIEBIG DISPENSARY, known as Prostatorrhea. DR. LIEBIG'S INVIGORATOR No. 2 is the only known remedy for the above complication, Prostatorrhea.

Most powerful electric belts free to patrons.

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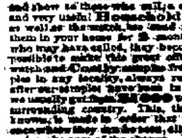

$85 Solid Gold Watch. Sold for $100 until lately. Best $85 watch in the world. Perfect time-keeper. Warranted. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Cases. Elegant and magnificent. Both ladies' and gents' sizes, with works and cases of equal value. One Person in each locality can secure one Free. How is this possible? We answer—we want one person in each locality, to keep in their homes, and show to those who call, a complete line of our valuable and very useful Household Samples. These samples, as well as the watch, we send free, and after you have kept them in your home for 2 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property. It is possible to make this great offer, sending the Solid Gold watch and Costly samples free, as the showing of the samples in any locality, always results in a large trade for us; after our samples have been in a locality for a month or two we usually get from $1000 to $5000 in trade from the surrounding country. This, the most wonderful offer ever known, is made in order that our samples may be placed at once where they can be seen, all over America. Write at once, and make sure of the chance. Reader, it will be hardly any trouble for you to show the samples to those who may call at your home, and your reward will be most satisfactory. A postal card on which to write us costs but 1 cent and after you know all, if you do not care to go further, why no harm is done. But if you do send your address at once, you can secure free one of the best solid gold watches in the world and our large line of Costly Samples. We pay all express, freight, etc. Address Stinson & Co., Box 410, Portland, Maine.

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A POSITIVE CURE For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD; General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; Weakness of Body and Mind; [illegible]

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J. P. HOWE, Lessee and Manager.
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WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30,
M. J[illegible] H[illegible]
The World's Greatest Violinist,
Accompanied by other Musical Celebrities, in his
GRAND CONCERT TOUR OF THE UNITED STATES.
Sale of seats will commence at Hoyt Bros.' (late D. W. Prentice's) Monday morning.
Seats can also be secured at M. A. Gunst & Co's.

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WE GUARANTEE OUR GOODS THE BEST--OUR PRICES THE LOWEST,
Quality Considered.
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GEN. WILLIAM R. MARSHALL.

An "Oregonian" Reporter had a Pleasant Interview with the Gentleman.

The View from Portland Heights—Things of Interest—No Split in the G. A. R. Ranks—Recollections of Years Ago.

General William R. Marshall, mention of whom was made in yesterday's OREGONIAN was found in his room at the Esmond Saturday afternoon by a reporter, and a very pleasant conversation ensued regarding his visit to this "land of webfoot."

General Marshall has lived in Minnesota for the last forty-two years, and during that time, has always been an active and prominent man of his state.

In '62 and '63, when General Sibley was in command of the army, he was in Western Minnesota and Dakota with his regiment, the Seventh, trying to put down the marauding Sioux, who had massacred about 800 of the pioneers up to that time, and were spreading terror and devastation wherever they went. The outbreak was effectually stopped by prompt action, and in the latter part of 1863 he was ordered to join the Army of the Tennessee, then under the command of General A. J. Smith.

He was here attached to the right wing of the Sixteenth army corps, which was separated from the left. He was under General George H. Thomas in '64 at Nashville, and with the lamented General Canby at the siege of Mobile, where he was wounded in endeavoring to take a Spanish fort. After a great deal of active service he returned to Minnesota in '65, when he was elected governor and was re-elected in 1867, holding his office until 1870. Last year he was commander of the Loyal Legion. General Marshall said:

"This is as beautiful a climate as I ever experienced. Are the last two days a good sample of your weather?"

"Well, yes; but we generally have a little more rain. I suppose this is your first trip to Oregon, is it not?"

"Yes; I was never here before. I came directly through from St. Paul with an exception of a day or two which I spent in Washington territory."

"Do you find much difference in the temperature?"

"Not as much as people out here think. It is certainly colder, but we have had a very open winter, and just the morning I came away it was fourteen degrees below zero; and we have not had enough snow to go sleigh riding yet. For my part I like the cold, crisp, exhilarating atmosphere. I came from Centralia, W. T., here, and think there is some good land over there, but the strip of country lying between Pasco Junction and Spokane Falls is a comparative barren waste, covered with sand hills and sage brush. Your city is beautiful, and has a splendid location. Through the courtesy of Mr. J. B. Montgomery, I have been able to go over the best part of it. Your new Industrial Fair Building and the High school are especially worthy of commendation. But the view from Portland Heights is the grandest of all. I believe that alone is worth the trip out here. I never saw such a combination of scenery as that afforded from this elevated position. To-day having been so clear, I suppose the snow-capped mountains showed off to their best advantage."

"Are you an officer in the G. A. R."

"No, but of course I take a great interest in the organization. I visited the George Wright Post last night and probably having been an officer in the army everybody thinks I am a prominent member of that body. The post in your city has excellent quarters and seems to be in a thriving condition."

"I have observed that the statement is made that there is no longer that harmony in their ranks as there was formerly."

"That is entirely without foundation. I know they claim that exists to a greater extent in my part of the country. But it is untrue. There are very few old army men but who belong to a post and are republicans. That trouble at St. Louis, Missouri, during the national encampment was unfortunate. The invitation extended to President Cleveland by Mayor Francis was ill-advised, considering the feeling toward him at that time. Of course the old soldiers did not want a man to visit them who had sent a substitute, and afterwards let him die in the poor house. On the other hand, it was a great mistake on the part of the president in accepting such an invitation emanating from such a source. I was very sorry that this happened, and cannot help but believe that General Sherman was right when he took the part of Cleveland. General Tuttle of Iowa was very vindictive, and carried the matter a little too far. Judge Rea of Minneapolis was the national commander last year and this year it is Warner of Kansas City, one of the present congressmen from that district, under whose leadership the factions, which I do not believe exist, are sure to be strongly united."

"You no doubt find among our pioneers old friends who left the East years ago."

"There is one instance I would like to relate which impressed me strongly at the time and will be ever remembered. Fifty years ago, when I was living at Quincy, Illinois, I went down to the ferry-boat to see some missionaries, who were starting for this far away country, cross the river, preparatory to joining friends who were to accompany them. With these people were several of my friends, among whom were Judge J. Q. Thornton and Thomas Pope. These gentlemen—both came to Portland, and probably are known to many here. Never can I forget the sight of that boat disappearing in the darkness, and of hearing their voices singing some favorite hymn. Few we expected to see again; but since then Mr. Pope, with whom when a boy I have clerked in the same store at Quincy, has returned to his native town, and frequently I have heard him speak of H. W. Corbett, Judge George H. Williams and others with whom he was associated."

General Marshall leaves this morning for points in Washington territory, after which he will return to St. Paul, carrying with him very favorable impressions of Portland, Oregon, and the Northwest generally.

REAL ESTATE REPORT.

The following special report of the real estate market is furnished THE OREGONIAN by J. Fred Clarke & Sons, real estate agents:

The transactions for the weeks corresponding to the past one were in

	Deeds.	Amount.
1887	21	$ 40,655 00
1888	27	33,256 75
1889	122	269,236 00

We still continue to gain ground in the matter of business done in real estate circles, as the past week is again far in advance of the previous one. There is no doubt we are now on the verge of the largest move in real estate that we have ever had and properties in all directions are looking up. The continued purchase of tracts of from 5 to 100 acres by capitalists are making property-holders rather wary and they are constantly stiffening in their prices regardless of the actual values of the land.

The sale of the Carroll McCafferty place on Portland Hights to George H. Markle during the week just ended caused considerable comment in real estate circles and is generally considered to be a good buy, and also it is thought that it bears a point in favor of the cable line being completed.

DISTRIBUTION OF DEEDS.

	Deeds.	Amount.
County and suburban	41	$ 60,019
City proper and westward	10	54,251
Couch and northward	9	64,702
Caruthers and southward	15	22,985
East Portland	24	40,554
Albina	21	36,110
Cemetery	1	15
Total deeds of transfer	122	$269,236
Mortgages	50	70,187
Releases	24	68,642

DEEDS RECORDED JANUARY 26.

A. W. King to Mary Stevens, lot 13, blk 11, King's add., Jan. 21; $1800.

Wm. Sherlock to Margaret V. Allen, lots 2 and 3, blk. 26, Sherlock's add., Jan. 23; $2300.

M. F. Culver to Sarah E. Roper, lots 7 and 8, blk. 27, Stevens add., East Portland, Jan. 25; $1.

J. and C. Cardinell, to A. Ackerman, parts lots 5 and 6, blk. 160, city, Jan. 26; $2750.

E. and M. D. White to John Schnell, lot 12, blk. 4, Albina, Jan. 15; $350.

C. L. Brush and wife to Mary A. Fallows, SE¼ of SE¼ sec. 19, 1 N., 2 E., Jan. 23; $6000.

J. G. Gruner and wife to James Crounin, lots 5 and 6, blk. 76, Stephens ad., Jan. 21; $2100.

G. W. Ham to E. A. Scofield, lot 10, blk. 1, Albina, Jan. 24; $675.

A. R. Morrison to L. M. Bingham, lot 8, blk. 18, Albina Homestead, Jan. 19; $325.

D. K. Abrams, et al. to C. Peeletz, lot 9, blk. 16, Multnomah, Jan. 25; $250.

R. E. East Side Co. to W. H. Meade, lots 3, 4, 5 and 6, blk. 238 Holladay's add., Jan. 26; $2150.

L. D. Brown and wife to F. Liedenbaum, lots 11 and 12, blk. 3, Willamette add., Jan. 25; $190.

A. Thomas to S. D. Smith, W ½ of S ½ of SW ¼ sec. 29, 1 N. 2 E., Jan. 26; $200.

S. D. Smith and wife to A. Thomas, E ½ of S ½ of SW ¼ sec. 29, 1 N, 2 E., Jan. 26; $1.

Wm. Barnes and wife to E. D. Hurrle, N ½ lot 6, blk. 12 Caruthers' add., Jan. 24; $750.

A. Rogge, et al. to A. K. Velten, lots 3 and 4, blk. 161, Caruthers' add., Jan. 19; $2500.

A. Rogge, et al. to A. K. Velten, lot 5, blk. 125, Caruthers' add., Jan. 19; $1850.

E. and D. W. Zeller to W. R. Stokes, S ½ of SE ¼ sec. 22, 1 S, 2 E, Dec. 21; $5.

Total, $21,307.

ABOUT THE COUNTY SCHOOLS

The Last Teachers' Meeting Held at the Fairview District.

The Importance and Sacredness of the Teacher's Calling and Duties—An Interesting and Valuable Session—The Proceedings.

The series of local teachers' meetings inaugurated in October last by County School Superintendent Wetzell is creating a lively interest in educational matters throughout the county. The last meeting, held at Fairview on last Saturday, was attended better than any previous meeting. The number in attendance during the day was forty-eight.

The meeting was called to order at half-past 9 by the superintendent. He made a few introductory remarks, in which he referred to the teacher's profession as follows:

Man has never been called upon to occupy a more responsible position than that of the teacher. His profession is second to none. The teachers of this country hold in their hands the destinies of this nation. This nation's progress, prosperity and future greatness depends largely upon the efficient work of the faithful, conscientious teacher.

This is an overwhelming thought, and should arouse us all to greater activity in fitting ourselves for the duties we have voluntarily assumed. The teacher's influence is felt in the home, in the social circle, in the church, in the great field of politics. Then, if this be true, and no one will deny it, how vitally important it is that our every word and action shall be worthy of imitation by those submitted to our training.

Many teachers complain that the profession is not esteemed as highly as it should be. Teachers, if this be true, it is our own fault. We must hold our profession up. We must exalt it; and this can be done only by wholly consecrating ourselves to our work, and then making careful preparation for the same by studying the principles of education and their application to the development of the faculties of the human soul. The product of our public schools should be intelligent, practical men and women; good law-abiding citizens.

After this the subject of "Writing" was taken up, and treated by Superintendent Wetzell, as follows:

"Should the child be taught to write or print?" Write, by all means. The written character is much easier made than the printed. Then, it is a waste of time to teach the child to do that which is impractical.

"Do you teach the elements of letters to young children?" No. Show a child a well-formed letter and tell him to make one like it. It may have but little resemblance to the original, but each effort will be an improvement upon the preceding one. The old writing masters place much stress on the analysis of letters by naming their principles or elements; but my experience has taught me that children learn to recognize letters as wholes—the shape of the letter must be impressed upon the child's mind in order that it may reproduce it. No amount of theorizing on the elements of a letter will enable the child to make it better.

"Would you teach beginners to form letters alone, or put them together into words?" I would teach them the form of letters as they occur in words. It is no little task to teach children to correctly join letters. Take for example the word "on." How many children, being taught to form "o" and "n" separately, will join them correctly? They remember that the first stroke of "n" begins on the base line, and after they have written "o" will continue the connecting line to the base line to begin "n." Teach them the form of letters as they occur in words.

"What would you do with a child that writes left-handed?" Let him write left-handed. It is no crime. Good left-handed penmanship is much better than poor right-handed penmanship.

"Would you insist on children holding the pen according to the rule?" No. The shape of a child's hand renders it impossible to hold the pen as usually directed. The little one's hand is thick, and the fingers short, and to hold the pen according to directions is awkward and unnatural. Since our hands are not shaped alike, no specific rule can be given for holding the pen, which will apply to all. Did you never notice the miserable scrawl of the boy who is trying to hold the pen as the teacher directs? Then when the teacher turns his back he will lapse into the old method and write well. Teach your pupils to hold the pen in that manner which will give facility in movement.

"What time in the day should the writing exercise be given?" Just before recess in the forenoon. It is not a good plan to have this exercise immediately after an intermission. The pupils come in from their play nervous from exciting games, and are not in a condition to do good writing.

"Is penmanship neglected in our schools?" Yes. It is shamefully neglected. In many country schools but ten minutes is given to this exercise, and if more time is needed on some other recitation, this ten minutes suffers a reduction, or is wholly absorbed. Any school work of such practical value as penmanship should not be neglected, and school officers should see that ample time and attention is given to the subject.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon was devoted to the discussion of arithmetic, especially factoring and fractions. These subjects drew out a lively discussion, in which all the teachers participated. Many excellent methods were advanced.

At the close of the meeting the visiting teachers tendered the citizens a vote of thanks for their hospitality.

FOR CHARITY'S SAKE.

Another Benevolent Institution Incorporated—The City Board of Charities.

The St. Mary's Home Association was incorporated yesterday by Levi Anderson, John Dunnerberg, John O'Connor, D. F. Campbell, M. G. Griffin, Ferdinand Dresser and William Foley.

The object of the incorporation is to improve the moral, intellectual and physical condition of the homeless, wayward, abandoned, neglected and abused children, whether orphans or otherwise; to reclaim and reform criminal infants, and fallen, degraded and outcast girls and women.

To this end it will have power to take and receive into its care and custody such minor children, to maintain an institution for the purpose, and to place its wards in private families; to acquire and hold all the necessary real and personal property. At present the society has no property, but the source of revenue shall be the monthly contributions of the members and other charitably disposed persons, together with such payments as may be decreed by the courts.

Over the signatures of John Klosterman, Charles E. Ladd, Ross C. Houghton, J. C. Flanders, Thomas N. Strong, George H. Williams and Van B. DeLashmutt, the city board of charities yesterday filed its articles of incorporation. Its management will consist of a board of seven directors to serve for a term of three years. The mayor of the city will be ex-officio one of the directors.

The present value of the board's property, which consists of its voluntary contributions and income from rents, is estimated at $3000. The association adds to its well known charitable features a reformatory and disciplinary function, involving punishment and the power to borrow money on its securities.

AMONG THE STREET CARS.

The Managers of the Various Lines Discuss Their Present and Future.

The New Routes Projected by the Transcontinental—The First Street Line to be Sold—Encouraging Outlook All Around.

The opening of spring work in the street-car business promises favorably for that companion and ofttimes forerunner of suburban development.

Indications point to the construction of many miles of track the coming season, to the connection of Portland Heights and Mount Tabor with the city proper. To the north, the intersection of Twenty-second and S streets will be joined very soon to the other connections, and travel will thus be made possible to almost any point within a very extensive radius.

The officers of the different lines furnished an OREGONIAN reporter yesterday with the following statements of their present business and projected plans:

THE TRANSCONTINENTAL.

Cars are now running on S street to Twentieth, and will shortly be extended up to the barn at Twenty-second. This present extension has necessitated the use of three new cars, and four or five more are now on the way, some open, some single. The barns, which will be very extensive, covering a whole block, are substantial and valuable, of brick, with iron roof, have been only completed to a little more than half of their proposed dimensions, and will now accommodate probably 100 horses and thirty cars.

The company is now employing fifty men, 110 horses and thirty cars. Its tracks are fourteen miles in total length. Projected for the early spring are a line to extend from that on Morrison street up past the new pavilion, connecting at Eighteenth street with the G street line, and a connection on Twenty-first street between the G and S street lines.

"Have you had any trouble with the Car Drivers' Union?" was asked of Mr. S. L. Woodward, the assistant superintendent.

"None, whatever," he replied. "There are not enough of them to enforce a strike, and there are too many idle men ready and willing to take their places. We know the names of our men who belong to the union. I might say, however, that it is purposed in the near future to rearrange our system of the drivers, employing more men and giving them shorter hours, say from twelve to thirteen a day."

THE FIRST STREET LINE.

This line is now running eight cars, twenty men and fifty horses. Mr. Joseph Holladay was at the barn and expressed a willingness to talk about the line.

"No," he said, in reply to a question, "there are no improvements that I know of in contemplation for this line. It belongs to an estate, as you know, of which I am executor, while Mr. Geo. W. Weidler and myself are the receivers of the line. I am getting too old to do much at the street car business. The line will be offered for sale in five or six months.

"No, I have no idea who will buy it, or how much it will bring. It has never been appraised. If some of these other lines get hold of it and improve it, it would be valuable property. It ought to be double-tracked. It is impossible to give satisfaction with a single track line. You can't make good connections at the switches, people get off and swear at the line. Then it ought to be extended by connecting lines, say up F street, or somewhere at the south end, or both."

SECOND STREET AND SIXTH STREET.

Mayor DeLashmutt said: "We shall begin work on the Second street line as soon as the weather will permit, in sixty days at least. I will extend south as far as the street is improved, just beyond Mr. Reed's residence. It will only be a single track at first, but this will be laid on one side of the street in anticipation of the double-track system later. The iron is on hand, and the cars are ordered. We will extend it as travel warrants."

"How about that Sixth street line?" "The franchise for that is in the hands of the council committee."

"We shall go to the depot, though, there is no doubt whatever of that, on some street."

THE ROAD TO THE PARK.

Twelve cars now run on Washington street, and the line employs thirty-two men and uses eighty horses. It is not known whether the present quarters will be enlarged for the cars and horses of the Second street line, or whether a new one will be built for them. More cars may be put on the line next summer, but not at present.

"Shall you continue to keep conductors on the line?" was asked Superintendent Thielsen.

"Yes; we consider it the only safe plan on a crowded thoroughfare like Washington street. The driver has enough to do to look after his team and passengers, and avoid being run into by passing vehicles."

OVER THE BRIDGES.

Thirty-three horses and the Sunnyside motor are required to run the lines which connect at the Morrison street bridge. Eleven cars and twenty-three men are employed.

At present, between the busy hours of 4 and 6 P. M. an additional car is put on behind each one running across the bridge, making more room for passengers.

Travel is very good on this line at present, but its prospects are perhaps more important than any of the others. A new motor and two new cars are on the way for the Sunnyside line. Two or three cars will be put on, and whether the roadbed is extended to Mount Tabor or not, thousands of people will go out over the motor the coming summer.

The lower connections which will be made at once consist of from Third and G streets across the bridge, up Holladay avenue, and connecting on Fifth street in East Portland with the present line. The Albina and Vancouver extensions will be prosecuted as soon as traffic conditions will warrant.

THE CABLE ROAD.

The cable road, if completed, as seems not unlikely, on the present plan, will be two and one-half miles long, from the grand union depot to Spring street on the hill. Ten cars will be furnished with a capacity of sixty people each. The roadbed is to be of brick and cement. The engine will be a 250-horse-power, and the cable one inch in diameter.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Levi P. Ankeny, of Walla Walla, is at the St. Charles.

Mr. Frank E. Vaughn, who has been sick for some time, is improving.

Mr. James Lotan returned yesterday from the East, looking as hearty as usual.

Mr. Thos. M. McBride, prosecuting attorney of the Third judicial district, is in the city.

Mr. W. H. Cameron, superintendent of the agencies of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, arrived here a few days ago. After looking to the interests of his paper in Portland he goes to the Sound for a short stay.

Mr. Wm. Moorhead, late business manager of the *News*, leaves on the Oregon to-night for San Francisco in the interest of a mining syndicate from Coeur d'Alene. He expects to return in about two weeks.

The venerable Archdeacon Davenport, of Tasmania, New Zealand, has just purchased four lots, containing about nine acres, in Palatine Hill. The deed to these lots was filed for record with the county recorder on Friday. The price paid was $4725.

Mr. Lee Moorhouse, of Pendleton, is in the city. He is an aspirant for the position of agent at the Umatilla reservation. He has been chairman of the republican county committee of Umatilla county, for years, and is a member of the republican state central committee, and as he is indorsed by many of the principal men of the state, will doubtless be successful.

AN EXTRA SESSION.

The school board met at the parlors of the Commercial National bank yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. Present: Directors Thompson, Ladd and Therkelsen, Superintendent Sabin, Clerk Allen.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Numerous petitions for changes in the assessment roll were read and laid on the table. A double assessment in the case of S. A. Walters was ordered corrected, and $6 was ordered refunded to E. T. Hazeltine, overpaid taxes.

The following bills were ordered paid:

F. E. Beach & Co., glass	$ 40
Muirhead & Murhard	6 35
Berger & Waddell, bulletin board	5 00
Total	$11 75

Mary Hayes, of San Luis Obispo, Cal., a graduate of the State university, and Miss McCardwell, a graduate of the Portland High school, made application for positions as teachers.

The repairs committee was authorized to take steps to have the cesspool at the Failing school looked after and the nuisance abated. Now that the city authorities have decided to run the sewer down Marquam's gulch, the school is left without adequate sewerage.

Miss Kahr was hired as a clerical assistant to Superintendent Sabin, at an additional salary of $10 per month.

The sum of $20 was appropriated for stamps.

A warrant was ordered drawn for $10,154 60 to pay a note and interest at the board's bankers.

Adjourned.

FROM BEYOND THE RIVER.

Result of the East Portland Reporter's Labors Yesterday.

Teacher's Institute—A Large Ice House Building—Repairing Streets—Pleasant Surprise—Notes—Personal and General.

County Superintendent Wetzell stated in the teachers' meeting Friday afternoon that he expected all the teachers to attend the institute that was to come off in Portland in February.

The teachers will all be allowed two days in which to attend the institute, without any deduction being made as to their pay. However, in case they failed to attend, the time will be deducted. He expressed the hope that all would attend, as some of the ablest speakers in the county will be present and address the institute.

AN AGREEABLE SURPRISE.

Last Friday night both Mr. and Mrs. Morse were agreeably surprised at their residence, in Stephens addition. It seems that the daughters of Mrs. Morse had been planning to give her a surprise and a present on the occasion of her birthday, and Mr. Morse knew of the arrangements, but did not expect anything of a surprise himself. A number of the neighbors were invited, and when all were assembled Mr. W. W. Terry stepped forward, and in a few words presented Mrs. Morse with a handsome and valuable pair of gold-rimmed glasses. He then turned and presented Mr. Morse with a similar gift. As he was not expecting this, he was much surprised. A pleasant game of drive whist was indulged in by the company, and then all sat down to a bountiful lunch.

BUILDING AN ICE HOUSE.

The Southern Pacific Company are building a large ice house on the grounds of the lower depot. From 1000 to 2000 pounds of ice are used daily on the cars going out from here, and it will be far better to have it right on hand than have to bring it over from Portland. The frame of the building is up, and the entire structure will be finished next week. From the present state of the weather, it would seem that the crop of ice will be short this winter. But plenty can be obtained in the Cascade mountains.

REPAIRING STREETS.

Since the work on the roadway on Water street was finished, the street commissioner has been engaged in repairing numerous breaks in other portions with the old planking taken up. The bad places between Brayman's block and Logan's drug store, and that between Alford's corner and Hall & Stott's building have been repaired.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

Mr. Hogue now has nearly all the electric lamps in operation. He has been delayed on account of difficulty in securing sufficient wire.

Mr. Noah Jacks, traveling secretary of the Y. M. C. A., will lead the men's meeting in the association rooms this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Mason Long, a reformed gambler, will address the citizens of East Portland in the Methodist church Monday and Tuesday nights. No admission charged.

A team of horses attached to a Chinese swill wagon ran away on Fifth street yesterday. The horses started near Sullivan's gulch, and dashed along the street until N was reached, where they were stopped.

FINE BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, ETC.

As Good a Vehicle Can Now Be Manufactured in Portland as in the East.

It is now conceded that as good a wagon or carriage can be manufactured in Portland as in any of the best Eastern factories. The only disadvantage that the home manufacturer of these articles labors under is the lack of native woods at all suitable for the construction of the best vehicles in the market. With the completion of the great overland railroads, however, and the consequent subsequent establishment here of branch houses for the handling of the best Eastern hardwoods, this former very serious obstacle to the turning out of a fine buggy or wagon that the carriage manufacturer of the Pacific coast had so long sought in vain to overcome was removed. At the present time it is as easy to obtain the best Eastern woods here as it is in the largest markets of the Atlantic slope. It will perhaps be a matter of surprise to many of the old residents of Portland to learn that some of the best vehicles now in daily use on the streets are of home manufacture, and it is not saying too much to assert that for beauty of design and finish, and more especially for wearing qualities they are not equaled, and certainly not excelled by any similar articles of Eastern make.

It will perhaps be a further matter of surprise to the same old resident to learn that one of the largest factories on the coast for the manufacture of wagons and carriages is now located in Portland. This is situated at the northwest corner of Fourth and B streets, and is conducted by Mr. F. Thunander, a gentleman of many years' experience in the business that he is now so successfully following. In the manufacture of his wagons and carriages he uses only the primest and best selected stock in the market, and all goods bearing his name are warranted to outwear any three factory-made vehicles sold on the coast.

He has recently removed to new quarters, a change made necessary by the demands of his rapidly increasing business. In his new location he occupies two full floors, each 50x100 feet in dimensions. Down stairs are the blacksmith rooms and main workshop, where all the rough work of construction is done. Up stairs, which is reached both by elevator and stairway, are the finishing rooms, carriage repository, paint and trim shops. The finishing room is specially worthy of mention here. This room is floored with the best flooring that could be obtained in the market, and Mr. Thunander has finished it in a style that would reflect credit on many a hard finished house in the city. This room will be plastered, and when the last coat of kalsomine is put on it will be as clean and free from dust as is any lady's parlor in Portland.

Mr. Thunander is now doing the work of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, the United Carriage & Baggage Transfer Company, Wells, Fargo & Co., and also of many of the largest firms in the city. His place is well worthy of a visit from any one interested in the manufacture of wagons and carriages, and he extends an invitation to all to call on him at his new quarters at any time.

CRIME ON THE RAMPAGE.

Severe Arraignment of the Condition of Society by Major Hilton.

"Oh, for Ten Thousand Josiahs!"—Widespread Political Corruption, Poverty and Crime Which Drunkenness Entails.

Major Hilton delivered his seventh temperance lecture in this city at the Tabernacle last night. A large and enthusiastic audience greeted the noted temperance lecturer as he mounted the rostrum. The Second Chronicles, 34th chapter, first seven verses were the basis of his discourse.

The speaker said he was always delighted to read about Josiah, because he was a young man who stood right out on the principle of right and destroyed the idols, paying no respect to the opinions or the habits of the country. If he had lived in these days he would be interviewed and counseled to be careful and expedient. He would be told not to destroy these idols all at once. They are all wrong we know, but you can't destroy them all at once. "Make haste slowly." That's the devil's motto. Break down the little idols, but don't touch the big ones. Josiah did not obey that kind of politic advice. He did not leave an idol an inch square. He ground them into powder. How different from the policy of time-servers! Those idols had to come down. We would to God that he would raise us up 10,000 Josiahs right here in Oregon. He started to do right. Public sentiment wanted idols; he destroyed the idols. Public sentiment, an evil sentiment, says temporize with the liquor traffic, license it, don't try to prohibit it. But God and truth and justice require us to destroy it. The time for any visionary measures is past. The time for practical work has come. God says: "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." We cannot sow to the liquor traffic and reap sober people. The only traffic on earth which makes an outcast of a man we have been sowing till our granaries—the jails, asylums and imbecile institutions—are full. There is no use of closing the spigot and opening the bunghole.

The speaker believes in all benevolent and charitable institutions, but he says it is better to stop the business that incapacitates and debauches manhood. While we save one man this devil knocks down ten. While the population increased 30 per cent. the criminals increased 80 per cent. The 500,000 people we have to-day utterly incapacitated for any business or work, is largely the result of the liquor traffic. These all have to be supported by the taxes of the people, and still we go on rolling up taxes.

The speaker said he could stand at a certain point where he takes the street car in Portland and throw a stone to three beer saloons. If he had time he would like to tell the people what they are drinking. We are in a perfect epidemic of sin. I am no pessimist, but I will persist in reading the signs of the times. We do not read of a continuous revival redeeming man from the bondage of sin. We read of spasms as Moody goes around, but no such thorough, substantial, lasting work of salvation as we might have.

We have conflicts between capital and labor—conflicts, commercial and financial. The Bible says first, pure, then peaceable. We do not seek peace through purity. A man whose breath is infected with beer or whisky seems more eligible for an office than the best man in town.

The lowest characters have often been elected to fill the highest positions in the greatest city of this great country. Look at the jury system of America. The American jury box was intended to be the purest and best system of justice. What kind of men are they in the jury box now? All these abominations are the legitimate outgrowth of the liquor traffic. Jurors have fallen and judges have fallen through the channel of strong drink. Here in Oregon they may send criminals to the penitentiary, but elsewhere they often send them to congress.

But "personal liberty" must not be interfered with. It often comes from a foreigner, when you speak of prohibiting the liquor business. He says it is a personal right which his forefathers fought for. What a pity men should be disturbed when they go to sleep on the railroad in the exercise of their personal liberty. A woman danced on her own mother's coffin, and that is a perfect type of individual liberty, as regards this traffic. Just before election the cry of "protection" is raised. Everybody wants to protect something but they never use any practical means to protect mothers' boys. A man who abused his mule was taken up and fined $5 and threatened with imprisonment if he repeated the offense. That is right. But the same day the same judge said "You haven't any witnesses," when a woman whose husband had dragged her out of bed by the hair, was appealed for. Plenty of protection for the mule, but very little for the woman. Citizens of Portland, be very careful with your mules, but never mind about the women.

God waited patiently to see what this nation would do with that monster evil, the slave traffic, til he found they were too cowardly to destroy this evil of the land, and at last his omnipotent arm was bared and this country was deluged in blood. That judgment and calamity of war which we have experienced would be but a summer breeze compared to what will come upon us if we persist in this infinitely greater evil.

The speaker then asked: "What is God waiting for?" He is waiting for the Josiahs of this nation to destroy this idol and deliver this country.

The speaker closed with the recital of that terrible railroad disaster in New Jersey which caused the loss of 620 human lives. It was caused by the drunkenness of the only man who could manage the engine; but it was as a summer breeze to a tornado compared to the destruction made by the devil's engine which runs the train of strong drink.

The meeting closed with prayer and singing "Work, for the Night is Coming."

MEETINGS TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

This afternoon at 3 o'clock Major Hilton will address a union mass meeting at the Tabernacle. At 7:30 o'clock to-night there will be another meeting at the Tabernacle.

To-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock Major Hilton will hold a Bible reading and speak to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, at their rooms, No. 128½ First street.

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Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS.
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The Great Battle Painting!
ADMISSION, 50c; Children, 25c.
This unequaled exhibition is open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. On Sundays from 1:30 P. M. to 10 P. M. Third street between Ash and Pine.

Cort's Standard Theater
We bob up serenely every Monday evening with a change of performance and a delegation of New Stars.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.
A. M. ELKINS—REAL ESTATE BROKER, formerly of 328 Morrison, has moved to 353 B st., cor. of 10th. Buyers can learn of some splendid bargains in city and acre property by calling or addressing the above.

If you intend to build, write or see Mr. JOHN LECK, of Seattle, for your Galvanized Iron Cornices, and if you contemplate putting in Gas, Water or Steam Fixtures, secure his prices, as they are the lowest. We make a specialty of Fine Cornice Work.

PROSPECTIVE BUSINESS LOT.
$6000—Corner lot and small house corner of F and East Park sts. Special bargain.
CLAYTON & OLIVER, 163 Second street.

GOOD NEWS FOR EVERYBODY!
Send in your orders for our celebrated Teas, Coffees, Spices, Extracts and Baking Powder, and secure a Handsome Decorated Tea Set of 44 pieces, complete for 12 persons. One of these handsome sets given away with every $25 order. This is a big inducement. Don't delay, but send your orders at once and enjoy a cup of good tea or coffee. Our Spices and Extracts are pure, and our Colima Baking Powder is unexcelled. Give our goods a trial, and at the same time secure a Handsome Decorated Tea Set. Good Teas at 30, 35 and 40 cents ℔. Excellent Teas at 50 to 60 cents ℔. The finest from 60, 75c and $1.00 ℔. When ordering be sure to mention the kind of Teas you want, whether Oolong, Japan, Young Hyson, English Breakfast, Imperial, Gunpowder or Mixed Teas. Ground Coffees in 1-℔ packages—18, 20, 22½, 25 and 30 cents. Please mention the kind of Coffee wished, Costa Rica, Java, Rio or Mocha or Blended. We can surely please you. One trial will convince. Write for our circular when further instructions are necessary.
Great Eastern Tea Company, 223 First St., Portland, Or.; Branch 63 Washington St.
Largest Tea and Coffee dealers on the coast; 45 stores in successful operation.
BREAKFAST WAFERS is a New Food and sold only by us. Try it. Only 25c per package. We pack carefully and ship to any address.

For Old and Young.
Tutt's Liver Pills act as kindly on the child, the delicate female or infirm old age, as upon the vigorous man.
TUTT'S PILLS
give tone to the weak stomach, bowels, kidneys and bladder. To these organs their strengthening qualities are wonderful, causing them to perform their functions as in youth.
Sold Everywhere.
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—AND—
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—OF—
DRY GOODS
Having determined to remove from present location, we are compelled to close out our entire stock of FINE GOODS for what they will bring.
During this sale there will be no reserve, as the Entire Stock must be sold in thirty days.
N. B.—Store to Let and Fixtures For Sale.
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Has already closed out many lines in our
DRESS GOODS SALE
And Other Departments
This Week
We have Marked Remaining Odd and Broken Lines at
Still Lower Prices
TAKE ADVANTAGE NOW
—OF THE—
Grand Bargains
—OFFERED IN—
All Departments.
New Lines Arriving during our sale are also Marked at Clearance Prices.
These Greatly Reduced Prices in Every Department Cannot be Continued After This Sale on Any Line or Article.
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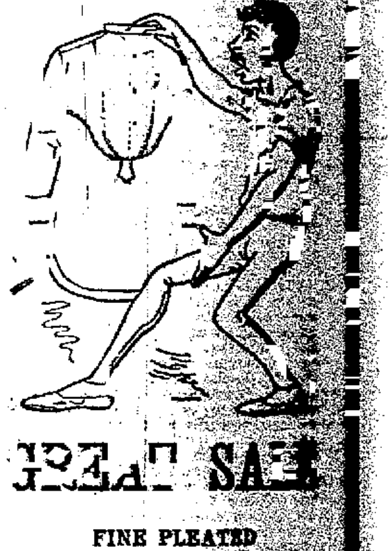

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